

LABOR CLARION

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No. 8

THE LABOR UNION.

ROBERT MILLER, IN "THE CARPENTER."

The world owes no man a living; he must live, if at all, by his own efforts. It is true that morally, we owe each other certain duties, but when it comes to a matter of business, when it comes to one's earning a living, each man looks out for himself only. As a general rule the laboring man's only capital is his capacity to labor, and the great question with him is, how can he use this capital—this capacity to labor—to make himself the best living and get the best return for the energy expended. He is without doubt entitled to a living wage and the lowest possible rate of wage must be large enough in the long run to support a wife and an average of two children.

Considering the fact that the majority of our people live by the sweat of their brow you can see at the outstart that this question is not only vital to the interests of the laboring man, but it becomes one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of our social and industrial problems. Can the laborer, standing alone, command a just return for his labor? Will the employer voluntarily pay him a living wage?

The laborer must have employment. Since his only capital is his capacity and willingness to work, physical want is but slightly removed. He, of necessity, must work, and under the single contract system if the wage he asks is higher than the employer is willing to pay he must do the next best thing, accept the lower wage. In this respect he is using what might be termed the Jew method. But he is not free to stand back and wait for better terms than the employer offers; his labor-time, like any perishable commodity, must be sold at once or it is lost forever, and with its loss comes family privations and necessarily sickness, loss of self-confidence and weakened efficiency. So by force of circumstances he is compelled to accept work at the wage offered. This, without doubt, leaves the employer to fix the rate of wage, and human nature prevents him from looking at any other than his side of the case; man was made too much like the pig to get so interested in the wage-earner that he forgets his own return. You do not need to look back of the present, nor go out of your own community to find just such men as there; in fact, we have always had them from the time our southern forefathers got their labor for nothing by importing the slaves and refused to pay for it until after one of the bloodiest wars that history has ever known had been fought, and they were forced to pay. This, however, is not the worst of the single or individual contract system. In some parts of the United States there may be a scarcity of labor, but many times within our own memory there has been a scarcity of work and the result is more laborers than jobs. At such a time we usually find the Jew method with all its evil results. When a man offers himself to an employer at whatever wage the employer is willing to pay, another will offer to do it at a smaller wage than the employer has fixed, and here we find the man who is most in need of work fixing the rate of wage for all the others. This is the result of the single contract system and if you will look back to the days of non-unionism you will remember that this is what actually happened. In the same way the non-union man can keep the union man from drawing the proper rate of wage today.

One argument used in favor of the single contract system is that the man who can fill the place does not need the help of the union; his skill will command the necessary wage. In many instances we cannot all be so skilled; the majority of us are just average Americans. The highly skilled cannot, therefore, be made the test. Then there is another reason why this cannot be made the test. There are not enough of such places to go around, in fact there are only a few of them in each locality and the man who gets such a place can consider himself lucky.

Ten years ago the single contract system was not as hard on the laboring man as it would be today; there were not so many laboring men as there are today and prices of necessities were not so high as today. Suppose the single contract system were in force today and wages were what they were ten years ago, how could the laborer live with house rent 50 per cent higher, with bacon sixteen to twenty-five cents per pound, sugar six cents per pound, cloth 50 per cent higher than ever before and everything else up in proportion. And today the single contractor would be handicapped also, by finding that instead of dealing with the single employer as he used to, he must deal with stronger forces, a representative of several employers, a combination. It would be the weak against the strong and defeat would the more certainly be his. With the rapid development of our country, capital has learned that to organize is to increase profit. So, in the last ten years with the increase and congestion of population, development and building of railroads, operations of mines, better machinery and a multitude of inventions, together with favorable tariff laws, has come organization on every hand. In fact, we can now truly say that this is an age of organization; not only in industry but in every field and phase of human life have men combined into groups and work as a unit. Senator Lafollette said the other night, every important industry in the country is controlled by a trust and these trusts have formed combinations by which seventy-six men actually control the business of the country. We also have political parties, organizations of men engaged in the different trades and industries, organizations of lawyers and doctors, of men into clubs, into friendly and benefit societies; organizations for the pursuit of arts, of science, of education; organizations of men to build up cities, towns, States, and finally a union of these States into the United States. What is true of all other classes is true to no greater and to no less extent than of the working man. Single handed and alone, he cannot cope with organization and get a living wage. Society should not allow him to attempt it, even if he is satisfied to do so. The laboring class comprises a large part of our population, and as a whole there is no better class of people than the man who lives by his labor. He is honest, sturdy, and of the sort that makes for good citizenship, and the welfare of our government depends upon his getting a proper wage, a living wage, and we should therefore favor and foster the labor organization.

Why shouldn't the laborer organize? He has a commodity to put upon the market. It is true that it is not such a commodity as wheat and corn, but

it is nevertheless a salable quantity. If the laborer goes into a store to buy meat he pays the designated price, and the same is true of coffee, sugar, flour, clothing, dress goods and even coal oil. It is just a plain business proposition. Why shouldn't the laborer tag his day's wage in return? It is the only thing he has to sell. The State can no more fix the wage than it can fix the price of wheat or of any other commodity. Some say this should be governed by the amount of skill required and the scarcity of labor; in other words, by the market. But why should the laborer's capital be left to the demands of others? He has the right to help make the market, just as the handlers of our food products and clothing. He has a right, just the same as they, to figure up the cost of production of labor, keeping pace with the changes in the cost of clothing and food and thereby establishing the living wage, at least the minimum wage.

To establish this minimum wage laborers must unite. The strength gained from union and co-operation enables the workman to bargain in the sale of his labor with the freedom the employer does. This, as shown, is impossible under the single or individual contract system. Co-operation is the foundation stone, the impregnable rock on which unionism is founded. By uniting the workers can raise funds with which to support men while holding back their labor for better terms. In union there is strength, and it is because of this united force that the laborer is enabled to regulate wages, hours of labor and enforce sanitary conditions.

It is commonly assured in the argument for the non-unionists that every man has a right to work when and where he pleases and under whatsoever conditions he will. As a matter of fact no man has a right to work, and still less a woman and child, except under certain prescribed conditions, and still less a moral right to do so. The laws of all civilized nations prescribe the conditions and circumstances under which a man has the right to work. Our States have from the very first prescribed such conditions, but never to the extent of present-day statutes. Thus a man cannot work under certain insanitary conditions, no matter what pay he is offered or how anxious he is to work. A man, no matter how skillful he is, may not work at any of the trades or professions in which a license is required without securing that license according to the law of the land. The legal right of man to work is not absolute, but it is based upon and conditioned by the welfare of society, and society in turn should see that he gets the proper wage. A man has no more right to work when, where and how he will than he has to endanger the property of his neighbor by burning his own. Society endeavors to preserve as great a measure of individual freedom as possible, but where the right of the individual conflicts with the right of society, then the individual must forego his rights. Just as the individual owes a duty to society, the workman owes a duty to his class. The non-unionist as well as the unionist is a member of a class in society, with class interests. Nothing that the workman may do or refrain from doing will make him less a member of this class to which he belongs. As long as he labors he continues to belong to this class with interests and ambitions

LABOR CLARION.

and aspirations of this class. As a non-unionist he has no moral right to seek his own temporary advantage at the expense of the permanent interests of all workingmen. Even if he is the exception and could get the proper wage without the help of the union, he should at the same time be looking after the interest of his fellow workingmen. Society and the welfare of the workingman demand that he join the union.

The question of what wage a laborer should demand is an intricate one. The law of supply and demand is to be considered, prices of raw material and manufactured articles are to be considered, and so is the cost of production, the cost of necessities and a number of other things. These points have to be well considered by workmen and employers and wherever possible the wage scale be determined between the union and the employers and mutually agreed upon.

The labor union does not destroy individuality nor does it lower efficiency. The man in the labor union simply becomes one unit in the cause of labor; before he was a unit for himself only but now he is one of many units working for a common cause, and his part is one man's part just as it was before. This is known as the unit system. As a matter of fact, the most efficient workers are found in the unions, they are the first ones to join and the ones who come after them become more efficient by watching their more intelligent neighbors. Neither does the labor union foster idleness or monopolize employment, but its one purpose is to get all the workmen into one common band, working for one common cause. In fact, instead of destroying individuality and reducing all to a common level, it makes for individuality. All the union need do is to fix the minimum wage and no one is hindered in his upward progress, and if any individuality is lost, it is lost in the cause of labor. But fixing a wage for certain skilled labor will not in any way destroy the individual's chance of advancement, as he advances he can draw a higher wage as the scale directs. In fact, to make individuality count, one must join the union. The employer should, and does, as a rule, believe in such organization. What employer of a large number of men would not rather deal directly with the union for all his men than to deal with each man individually? The employers have learned that these men stay with their contracts. They have also learned that the best men are found among union men; here they find old men with experience, young men who have served their days of apprenticeship and men in general who are efficient in all branches of the trade.

Furthermore, unionism is not only proving beneficial to the union man, but it is at the same time helping the non-union man. Of all the labor laws that have been passed, and of all improved conditions, they have derived an equal benefit, of all increases in wages they have derived their share. To test it take a case where the union has seen a raise in wages and ask the employer why he pays his non-union men the same wage that he pays the union men, and he will tell you that they will not work for less than he pays the others. And yet there are some who wonder why members of the union who pay their dues to the organization and contribute to the support of their brothers during a strike, should object to sharing in their victory with those who not only refuse to bear the burdens but sometimes endeavor to defeat the strike.

There has been some objection to joining the union because of the expense connected therewith and there seems to be an impression that they are devouring the earnings of our laborers and mechanics. The fact is that the expense is very light and costs each person but a small sum each month. The expense when compared with its benefits is as nothing. What are some of its benefits? It has shortened hours, it has increased wages, it has improved sanitary conditions, it has brought about the passage of laws for the prevention of child labor, it was largely instrumental in introducing the secret ballot,

and it has in a hundred ways made its impress upon industry, government and society. That it has made mistakes is true, but what organization composed of human beings has not? It is here to stay and its great motto is, "Improve the conditions of labor."

Organization brings about brotherhood, because all are laboring in a common cause and the goal to be attained in each case is the same, one's living. The labor movement is the strongest force outside of the Christian church today making for the practical recognition of human brotherhood. And this is not distracted from by the fact that a laborer refuses to work beside another laborer. This he has a right to do whether the other be a non-unionist or one who is unsafe to work with or one who is morally or physically unfit. To refuse to work with a non-union man is to no greater and to less extent compulsion than for a life or fire insurance company to refuse to take a risk. And if it were compulsion it would not be wrong, for the benefits justify one's being a member of the union.

Labor organizations are not only making for brotherhood but they are playing a role in the history of civilization, the importance of which can be scarcely overestimated, for they are among the foremost of our educational agencies, ranking next to the churches and public schools in their influence upon the masses. More men are posted on labor and economic questions today than ever before. In all kinds of labor unions we find the apprentice learning a trade and men in general becoming more efficient. In fact, I see no reason why the union should not foster industrial schools and hear lectures on things and subjects with which they are daily coming in contact.

Labor organizations are, without exception, temperance societies. It has not taken men long to learn that intemperance and good workmanship can not go together, and here again we find the labor organization not only doing the laboring man and his family good, but the masses in general.

One of the greatest objections to labor unions is the suffering of people in general during a long-continued strike. The great remedy for this is arbitration. Men at times must strike to get their just rewards, but they oftentimes forget the rights of society in trying to enforce their own. When such a strike occurs, society's rights must be recognized and the matter arbitrated.

If there is anything that should commend unionism to the laborer it is the fact that employers have for so long a time fought it. The fight of the wage earner has been a development, beginning with our colonial history: wages were low in the north and labor free in the south. Finally free labor was abolished and wages have gradually increased until today, under the union rules, they are in general higher than ever before. This shows that unionism is a part of our economic growth and has come to stay. If a general depression of business were to follow the present money scare, the need and efficiency of the labor union could easily be seen. As during the last panic, attempts will be made to reduce wages, bringing poverty and misery in its wake. Single-handed the laborer is powerless, but if the unions are strong enough they can and will successfully resist any reduction in wages.

Labor organizations are not like our lodges, from which we derive benefit only in certain emergencies. The benefits of membership in a labor union you can see each day and each hour. At the end of each hour the laborers can say this wage is due to the labor organization, and at the end of the day and of the week or month he can say the same. Membership in a labor union is essentially necessary for laboring men and women. It is their only salvation. Only through co-operation and concerted action can they accomplish the best results in their strife for justice and right and the social and intellectual uplifting of their class.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 3, 1908.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair.

ROLL CALL OF OFFICERS—In the absence of Vice-President Kelly, Brother Wisler was appointed Vice-President pro-tem. Sergeant-at-Arms O'Brien was granted a four-weeks' leave of absence and Brother Walsh was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms pro-tem. Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

COMMUNICATIONS FILED—From the American Society of Equity, forwarding information and requesting distribution of the same; request complied with. From the Citizens' Health Committee, a report on the health situation in the city ending April 3rd. From Secretary to Congressman W. B. Wilson, stating he was absent and would reply on the McHenry bill on his return. From the Department of Education, informing the Council that convict-made goods would not be accepted by that Department, and pledging co-operation relative to union-made articles. *Referred to Special Committee*—From the American Federation of Labor, giving review of recent conference held in Washington, D. C., on the question of legislation. *Referred to LABOR CLARION*—From the Anaconda Labor Council, informing unionists that labor was not plentiful in that vicinity. *Referred to Label Committee*—From the Miscellaneous Council of Los Angeles, requesting information relative to label publications. From the District Council of Garment Workers of Chicago, requesting agitation on union-made clothing. A communication was received from the A. F. of L., informing the Council that the question of prohibition in the District of Columbia had not been referred to the A. F. of L.; after considerable discussion it was moved that the request of the Central Labor Council should go on record against all pending prohibitory legislation, and also requesting that Council so advise our Congressmen be complied with; carried. A communication was received from the Leader Publishing Company requesting the Council to take up the question of cheaper rates in the children's playground in Golden Gate Park, and that a committee be appointed to appear before the proper committee. Moved that the request be concurred in and that the committee be appointed and empowered to proceed; carried. The chair appointed Brothers Reguin, Nolan and the Secretary. On the communication from the Organized Labor Protective League calling the Council's attention to the employment of Japanese and Chinese in the Hahnemann Hospital, and also that the Board of Supervisors had appropriated money in payment for the keeping of public patients, moved that the Secretary be instructed to investigate, and if he finds this to be a fact that he protest to the Board of Supervisors; carried.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Cemetery Employees—Reported that wages are being cut in some of the cemeteries, and that their members are being discriminated against. Barber Shop Porters—Business fair; are apprehensive of trouble with the Sutro Baths. Horseshoers—Business fair; request all unionists connected with the teaming business to pay particular attention to the Journeymen Horseshoers' stamp when having work done. Grocery Clerks—Progressing; request the appointment of a committee of six to advise them. Retail Clerks—Business fair; urgently request unionists to demand the Clerks' card.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The committee reported that in the matter of the request from the Milkers' Union for a change in the provisions of the boycott on the Guadalupe Dairy that the Secretary had been instructed to notify committees of the Milkers and Milk Wagon Drivers to appear at the next meeting of the Executive Board; concurred in. 2—On the request of the Janitors' Union for a boycott on Lyric Hall the Secretary was instructed to investigate and report his findings to the committee at its

next regular meeting; concurred in. 3—The committee recommended that the replies of our Congressmen requesting support to H. R. bill No. 4064 be filed; concurred in. 4—On the question of bonding the financial officers of the Council the committee recommended as follows: That the Council bond the Treasurer, Financial Secretary and the Recording Secretary through the A. F. of L. Committee further recommended that the Treasurer be bonded to the extent of \$750, the Financial Secretary \$250 and the Recording Secretary \$500; recommendations concurred in.

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS—The Council proceeded with the business assigned for 9:30, the consideration of the report of the Law and Legislative Committee relative to proposed legislation. Moved that the report of the committee be concurred in, that they be empowered to employ an attorney to draft proposed bills, and that they be instructed to submit bills to the Council for approval when prepared. Amendment, that that part of the motion referring to the employment of an attorney be stricken out; carried. Motion adopted as amended.

LABEL COMMITTEE—Will meet Sunday afternoon, April 12th.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Reported progress.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorable on all bills.

NEW BUSINESS—Grocery Clerks again requested the appointment of a committee of six to advise them on an important matter. Moved to comply with the request; carried. The chair appointed Brothers Tracy, Schilling, O'Neill, Schwarting, Sweeney and Gallagher.

Delegate Reguin called the Council's attention to the question of bond issue, and desired to know why the committee that had been appointed to appear before the proper committee of the Board of Supervisors had not done so. Delegate Macarthur reported that the committee had disagreed as to its powers in the premises and decided to return for further instructions. Moved that the matter of bonds as per the resolution of delegate McMullin be made a special order of business for 9 o'clock next Friday evening; carried.

RECEIPTS—Bookbinders, \$6; Hackmen, \$6; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Soda Water Wagon Drivers, \$2; Broom Makers, \$4; Butchers, \$8; Mailers, \$4; Coopers, No. 131, \$4; Cooks' Helpers, \$10; Beer Bottlers, \$6; Boilermakers, No. 205, \$4; Garment Cutters, \$2; Bootblacks, \$4; Soda Water Bottlers, \$2; Machinists, \$20. Total, \$86.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; *Bulletin*, 25 cents; postage, \$3; Woodlawn Stables, horse and buggy, \$15; Citizens' Health Committee, \$25; San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, rent, \$57.50; LABOR CLARION, \$25. Total, \$175.75.

Adjourned at 11 p. m. Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Orpheum.

The Orpheum announces a novel and delightful program for the week beginning this Sunday afternoon. It will be headed by the Empire City Quartette which has long been noted as being the best and most popular one in vaudeville. The three Leightons will introduce a witty and amusing act which illustrates the hardships of a one-night stand in minstrelsy. Frank Orth and Harry Fern will present their new musical skit "Sign that Book." James F. MacDonald, a singing comedian, will make his first appearance in this city. Pretty Ida O'Day will return for one week only. It will be the last week of the marvelous Dunedin Troupe of bicyclists, of Press Eldridge, and Stella Mayhew. A recently imported series of Motion Pictures will terminate a most enjoyable entertainment.

The Standard Steel Car Company at Hammond, Ind., closed down on April 2. A few weeks previously 800 men were dropped from the pay roll. The closing of the works threw an additional 1,200 men out of employment.

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The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on April 7, President C. H. Casassa presiding.

Mr. H. Hospitalier, of Local No. 49, Cripple Creek, was admitted to full membership in this union, and Mrs. B. Burnell, of Local No. 47, Los Angeles and Mr. O. D. Joiner, of Local No. 30, St. Paul, were admitted on transfers.

The applications for membership of Miss E. Baldwin, Miss V. Baldwin, and Messrs. C. Cochran and H. A. Rosenthal, were laid over one week.

Mr. C. L. Randall, of Local No. 10, Chicago, and L. S. Shrimplin, of Local No. 153, San Jose, have resigned from membership through withdrawal of transfers.

The following have been erased from the roll of membership on account of failure to pay dues, assessments, etc.: H. M. Abadie, C. M. Crogan, G. H. Elrod, T. S. Gutterson, F. P. Indig, J. Loza, G. Pucci, W. H. Reisinger, M. Rogers, A. Solomon, H. Stahmer, A. Thorant, W. H. Thorley and R. Young.

The following are the names of members suspended from the rights and privileges of membership in good standing on account of delinquency in payment of dues, assessments, etc., for the past quarter: G. Adams, John Allen, T. Anderson, H. G. Baines, H. F. Barbier, Jos. Bluth, R. H. Bowers, E. Burke, J. M. Burke, A. T. Burton, D. C. Bush, Achille Biancone, Alferdo Biancone, L. Belleli, W. G. Callinan, Mrs. I. Carusi, J. Celko, M. Ciociola, J. N. Clark, G. W. Comfort, R. G. Copley, Mrs. A. Cottle, V. Centrone, G. Cardellini, A. Cincione, H. A. Deane, W. Dickman, C. E. Dittmar, Mrs. F. L. Doeing, A. C. Donaldson, W. H. Dufour, J. Duran, E. D'Lecce, A. De Gregoriis, A. Di Dominicis, F. Ferullo, L. Filier, F. Ferrarelli, H. Galey, F. Ghisla, A. Grassi, S. Haccour, J. H. Hall, Mrs. T. Hammann, G. J. Hayes, W. J. Henderson, Miss F. B. Howard, S. H. Jenkins, W. G. Klussman, J. G. Lackenback, H. Langlotz, W. Larkin, E. A. Lassale, G. Lavezz, S. Leyva, W. H. Lipscombe, J. H. Loeber, A. C. Love, T. Lowans, Sr., W. Manchester, O. Mansfield, P. Marino, Miss E. Mattern, L. Maynard, W. J. McCoy, L. W. McGlaulin, Jr., Mrs. C. McGown-Noonan, M. M. I. Meyers, R. Mosconi, L. Murray, Mrs. B. Myers, E. Margadonna, A. I. Newberg, B. Olchoary, J. Olsen, O. Paul, F. A. Peebles, G. Peterson, A. M. Pihlstrom, S. R. Parmegiani, T. E. Reilly, W. W. Reinhardt, M. Rey, M. A. Robles, F. Raiola, C. R. Schaffer, C. Schernstein, E. F. Schneider, H. A. Schutte, J. E. Shafer, C. G. Simermacher, Mrs. M. Simpson, B. R. Smith, A. Stefanik, A. Sternitzky, G. C. St. John, N. Spinelli, F. Salvatore, H. G. Terry, T. Tippett, V. Ursomondo, J. B. Warburton, E. F. Webb, F. V. Weber, and Mrs. C. C. Wilson.

Financial Secretary Arthur S. Morey suffered the loss of his mother, Mrs. Ellen M. Morey, on April 1, at Placerville, as the result of a severe illness of short duration. Mr. Morey left for Placerville on very short notice of his mother's severe illness but unfortunately arrived there subsequent to her death. The condolence of friends and acquaintances is extended to Mr. Morey in his bereavement.

Mr. A. M. Langstaff, Musical Director McIntyre and Heath Co., and member of Local No. 310, is reported playing at the Van Ness Theater week of April 6-18.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Nessi celebrated in company with friends their twenty-third wedding anniversary on April 6, at their residence in this city. Mr. Nessi—or "Billy" as he is familiarly known—may with some justice be regarded as a pioneer amongst the membership of the M. M. P. U., he having located in this city in 1868, and within a month of the celebrated shake of that year. Mr. and Mrs. Nessi have many warm friends both within and without

the profession, and who wish them a long continuance of prosperous and happy marital life.

Through the courtesy of Mr. F. McIver, the able Secretary of Local No. 73, Minneapolis, Minn., the program for the eighth evening concert of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra has been received by the Secretary, and can be inspected by any one desiring to do so. It is of exceptional interest, not alone because of the musical numbers appearing on the program for rendition, but as well for the thoroughly intelligent and attractive character of the musical annotations, also for the information presented regarding The Orchestral Association of Minneapolis, the personnel of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra and the Philharmonic Club of Minneapolis—the latter a choral association. It will be of particular interest to the members of the M. M. P. U. to learn that the symphony concerts given under the auspices of the Orchestral Association are guaranteed by subscription fund of thirty thousand dollars a year! This interesting program includes the names of the subscribers—some one hundred and seventy names. As Mrs. Malaprop would say, "comparisons are odorous."

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Local No. 13 of Electrical Workers on Wednesday night adopted an amendment to its by-laws to the effect that in the future any journeyman belonging to the union will have to take a withdrawal card when he enters into a contract to do work on his own account. In other words, no member will be permitted to hold the dual position of contractor and journeyman.

Next Wednesday this local will have a referendum vote upon amendments to the International Constitution. The Executive Board will have a conference during the current week with contractors for the purpose of discussing improvement in trade conditions.

The baseball team of this local will cross bats with the team of Millmen's Union No. 423 at Ingleside next Sunday.

RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union No. 423 had a smoker in Duboce Hall last night which was presided over by J. W. Sweeney, President of the San Francisco Labor Council. The object was to discuss the proposition to build a hall in this city for the use of the several unions of Retail Clerks. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman of the evening, George Lippman, and E. G. Solomon, President of the union; Albert Cohn and Edward Healey. In addition to speeches, there was a vaudeville program, several exhibitions of boxing and refreshments. The committee in charge was A. L. Post, Stephen Mackay, G. George, G. Brown and Ernest Solomon.

Prior to the disaster of 1906 the different branches of business generally classed as "the butchering trade" were segregated into branches, but from that date until Wednesday night each worked in affiliation with Butchers' Union No. 115. At that time the sausage makers were organized into Branch No. 2, with Conrad Gatler as President and Emil Bihn as assistant to Secretary D. J. Murray of the parent union.

Sugar Workers' Union No. 10,519, which for a long time met in a hall on Tennessee street, near Eighteenth, met last Tuesday night for the first time in the Labor Temple, on Fourteenth street. The union will give a family outing to its members if it can secure a park. Charles Oliva and C. A. Meinert were instructed to find a suitable place.

The eighth annual ball of Bookbinders, Local No. 31, will be held at Puckett's Cotillion Hall, 159 Church street, near Market, on Saturday evening, May 2d. The grand march will commence at 9 p. m.; dancing until 1 a. m. Tickets, gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies, invitational.

**UNION LABEL USED**

Suits To Order \$20 up
Trousers \$5 up
Overcoats \$25 up

771 MARKET ST. Between Third and Fourth Sts.
731 VAN NESS AVE. Between Turk and Eddy
1432 FILLMORE ST. Between Ellis and O'Farrell

Big Doings

Monday at the Sterling

HALF PRICE
and your credit
is good.

The Sunday papers
will tell all about it.

STERLING
FURNITURE COMPANY

1049 Market Street
Opposite McAllister.

THE PRESS MISREPRESENTATION OF LABOR'S CRITICISM OF SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Our editorial in the March issue on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Hatters' case has been commented upon by many newspapers all over the country. We wish we could think the general trend of the comment intelligent, honest or helpful. We regret to say that these qualities are mostly conspicuous by their absence from nearly all of the criticisms and attacks to which this journal and its editor, as well as the American Federation of Labor itself, have been subjected. In not a few cases, gross, malicious, vicious misrepresentation has been recklessly resorted to, the evident purpose being to poison the public mind against the American Federation of Labor and to represent the latter as a criminal combination that ought to be prosecuted and suppressed, says the *American Federationist* in the April issue.

Several papers have used the phrase "opposition to the Supreme Court" in describing our attitude. They know better. On the contrary, while protesting against its injustice, we stated that we accepted the decision as the law of the land. We also expressed our belief in the integrity and honesty of the court in its desire to construe the laws and legal principles so as to insure equality of right and immunities. But, at the same time, we ventured to criticize the reasoning of the court, to point out some mistakes of fact and of logic. Is this "opposing the court" in any objectionable sense? Has not the court been criticized before by Democrats, by Republicans, by Populists, by Independents? Was not the income tax criticized? Was not the Philippine tariff and flag decision criticized, even by prominent members of Congress? Since when has the Supreme Court been above temperate and fair criticism? What law or doctrine is there to prevent a citizen, whether in public or private life, or the editor of a newspaper or magazine, from expressing his opinion as to the justice or soundness of court rulings?

Our rabid and dishonest critics have either forgotten, or else choose to ignore, the fact that the judges of the Supreme Court itself have criticized its decisions. Dissenting opinions are certainly not exceptional, and some of them have been severe, spirited and highly controversial. In the income tax decision the majority judges displayed much feeling in refuting the arguments of the majority, and the press of the country commented at the time on the earnestness and spirit with which the "court" was "opposed." In the lottery case the chief justice, in dissenting, told the court that its construction of the constitution tended to preserve the form only of that charter, while destroying its substance and meaning. In the Arago case (*Robertson vs. Baldwin*) the dissenting opinion arraigned the majority decision and opinion of the court as enforcing slavery. These instances can be multiplied indefinitely. Were the minority judges opposing and attacking the court in these cases? Did any one assail them for their vigorous dissent and outspoken criticisms? No; many cordially indorsed their attitude and praised their candor and independence, as, indeed, they deserved to be praised.

Another favorite phrase that has been greatly overworked is that "Mr. Gompers overrules the Supreme Court." The thoughtless may be led astray by such misuse of language, but to the sensible it is sufficiently plain that argument, criticism and discussion of a decision do not constitute "overruling." Impotent rage and malignity alone can inspire cheap, idle misrepresentation of this sort.

But we have gone farther than negative criticism and discussion. We have favored and announced the use of the power and influence of organized labor and its friends with Congress in every legitimate way in order to secure legislation legalizing the peaceful and orderly actions of labor. We have asserted and argued that just as a man may refuse

to work for another, so may he, under right principle of action, refuse to give his custom to another man. We have further maintained that if men have this right individually, they may have it as an organization when acting in concert. We shall continue to maintain this, in spite of all frenzied denunciation and stupid misrepresentation. Time was when the right of men to strike in concert was held to be illegal, and the sophists of the day drew all sorts of fanciful distinctions between individual strikes and strikes by large bodies and combinations. The progress of thought and of labor has overruled the laws and courts in that respect. It is now admitted—grudgingly, by the way—that men may strike in concert and under an agreement without becoming criminals, no matter how seriously their action may "injure" the employer, or how inconvenient the time for the strike may be for his interests. We contend—and in due time it will be the law—that men may agree to withhold their patronage from any one person, or from any number of persons, for any reason whatever, providing they do not libel or misrepresent, and provided they refrain from all manner of unlawful coercion and aggression. We assert, in short, the moral right of peaceful boycotting, which is only another name for peaceful withholding of patronage from men to whom they are under no legal or moral duty to give their custom or trade. Talk of "conspiracy," injury, malice, and so on is misleading and irrelevant and question-begging, for it all assumes that men may not do collectively what they may do, admittedly, individually.

For the present the Supreme Court has ruled that peaceful boycotting, as explained above, is illegal. There is no body to overrule it, except Congress and the people, whose views may be different and whose conception of public policy and public good may lead to a change in the laws. For such a change we shall work, as we have a right to work, and we are convinced that it must and will come. Lies and abuse and slander will not be permitted to obstruct the movement for saner and juster laws affecting the rights of workmen and citizens under the constitution.

LABOR AND FACTORY INSPECTION.

Bulletin No. 73 of the Bureau of Labor, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, just issued, gives in full the text of the laws which had been enacted up to the end of 1907 for the purpose of regulating the employment of women and children. Another article presents the laws relating to factory inspection and the health and safety of employees. These laws are annotated with brief references to such decisions of the courts as have been rendered in regard to the provisions of these laws during the short period they have been in effect.

The two classes of laws contained in this Bulletin are closely related, the increased employment of women and children in recent years having led to the enactment into law of many special provisions designed to safeguard the health and safety of employees. Both subjects are among those noted most often before the legislatures of the various States, and legislative action from year to year gives evidence of the increasing demand on the part of the public for improved conditions in factory employment, especially as regards women and children.

All of the States and Territories have at various times enacted laws regulating the employment of women and children, and, during 1907, 28 of them added to or modified their laws relating to this subject.

Factory inspection and the health and safety of employees have been the subject of legislative action in 39 of the States and Territories. These include all those States in which manufacturing or mining employs a considerable number of persons. New laws touching this subject were put upon the statute books in 14 States during the legislative session of 1907.

April 19 is Easter

May 6 the Fleet Arrives

Double reason why you should come in NOW and leave your measure for your spring suit.

Better come in this week if you expect your suit ready for Easter Sunday.

We make satisfactory clothes at prices that please. See our suitings, they're swell.

McDonald & Collett

The Mission Elite Tailors

2184-86 Mission St. near 18th



This is the Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union OF AMERICA used on Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:
 Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
 Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
 H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
 Bert Armstrong, 841 Fillmore St.
 Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
 Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
 L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
 John J. O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
 L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
 H. Cohen, 828½ Devisadero St.
 Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
 Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
 McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
 T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
 H. LeBaron Smith, 758 Golden Gate Ave.
 M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
 Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.
 W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
 A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
 Jussaittis & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
 Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
 Martin Bros., Market St.
 H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission.
 Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
 Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
 A. Ranwick, 2328 Mission St.
 I. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
 Singer & Co., 470 McAllister St.
 Jas. S. Cussen, 1117 Market St.
 Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
 The Grand Pants Co., 1503 Market.
 M. Weiner, 3005-3007 Sixteenth St.
 The Royal Tailors, 2978-2980 Sixteenth St.
 Ryan Bros., 3495 Twentieth St.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing

FOUR BIG STORES

LASH'S
KIDNEY & LIVER
BITTERS
A PHALANIC TAYATIVE
NOT INTOXICATING

TYPGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Since the International Typographical Union instituted its aggressive campaign against the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, proprietors of the *Ladies' Home Journal* and *Saturday Evening Post*, that concern, in keeping with its past record of double dealing with the union, is now attempting to deceive its subscribers as to the exact condition of affairs in its mechanical departments. A communication has just been received from the officers of Philadelphia Typographical Union transmitting a statement of fact in connection with the contest of that union against the publications above mentioned which will be of interest to all trade unionists and their friends. The letter says: "In presenting the actual truth in the case, in contradiction to the publishers' statement, we do so with the hope that the widest publicity be given to this letter, and the belief that such publicity will result in good to organized labor. The officers of this union have been careful to make public use only of facts they can verify:

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL,

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1907.

"Mrs. Ernest R. Tennant—DEAR MADAM: You say that you wish the *Home Journal* might be printed by union workmen; but it is. Every man employed in printing the *Journal* is a union workman. But Mr. Curtis, the president of the company, is too firm a believer in giving every man a fair chance to think of such a thing as refusing to employ or dismissing from service any good workman because he happened not to belong to a labor union. Sincerely yours. FRANKLIN B. WILEY, Literary Editor."

The above is a copy of a letter sent to Mrs. Ernest R. Tennant of Winnipeg, Manitoba, in answer to her request that union printers be employed on the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and is evidently intended to create the impression that there is perfect harmony between the various local unions and the Curtis Publishing Company. The truth in the case is this: In June, 1906, one-half of the union men employed in the composing room were forced to quit, owing to the unsatisfactory conditions, and today not one union man is employed in that department. In their bookbinding plant not one is a member of the Bookbinders' Union. The firm promised Typographical Union No. 2 to give their men the eight-hour day, commencing June, 1906, but when that date arrived they refused to live up to their agreement, and all loyal members of No. 2 walked out and are still out. The *Ladies' Home Journal* and the *Saturday Evening Post* are unfair to organized labor. If you wish to help union labor, do not buy, read or subscribe for these publications, and request your friends to do likewise.

"Jack" Bryant, retired, for many years foreman of the San Francisco *Examiner*, is arranging his business affairs so that he can enjoy a long European trip during the coming summer. Mr. Bryant expects to leave in a few days and will spend most of his time while away in England, the land of his nativity.

The Franklin Club, recently incorporated under the laws of California, has established club rooms in the Investors' building, Market and Fourth streets. The club is composed almost exclusively of members of No. 21 and is intended as a rendezvous for those printers who are without families and who desire to congregate somewhere other than the saloons. Harry Muller, late of the Press, and Ralph Peters are in charge.

James F. O'Donnell (Sunny Jim) left for Colorado Springs on Wednesday of this week. During his stay in San Francisco Mr. O'Donnell made a host of friends, all of whom wish him unbounded success and complete restoration to health.

**FAIR OR UNFAIR. WHICH?
SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY**

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barber shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry. ***

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

A few of its declarations upon which it appeals to all working people to organize, unite, federate, and cement the bonds of fraternity:

1. The abolition of all Forms of Involuntary Servitude, except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free Schools, Free Text-Books, and Compulsory Education.
3. Unrelenting Protest Against the Issuance and Abuse of Injunction Process in Labor Disputes.
4. A workday of not more than Eight Hours in the twenty-four hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over Eight Hours per day on all Federal, State, or Municipal Work and at not less than the prevailing Per Diem Wage Rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
6. Release from employment One Day in Seven.
7. The Abolition of the Contract System on Public Work.
8. The Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities.
9. The Abolition of the Sweat-Shop System.
10. Sanitary Inspection of Factory, Workshop, Mine, and Home.
11. Liability of Employers, for injury to body or loss of life.
12. The Nationalization of Telegraph and Telephone.
13. The passage of Anti-Child Labor Laws in States where they do not exist and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.
14. Woman Suffrage co-equal with Man Suffrage.
15. The Initiative and Referendum and the Imperative Mandate and Right of Recall.
16. Suitable and plentiful Play Grounds for Children in all cities.
17. Continued agitation for the Public Bath System in all cities.
18. Qualifications in permits to build, of all cities and towns that there shall be Bathrooms and Bathroom Attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.
19. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the Government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.

The above is a partial statement of the demands which organized labor, in the interest of the workers—aye, of all the people of our country—makes upon modern society.

Higher wages, shorter workday, better labor conditions, better homes, better and safer workshops, factories, mills, and mines. In a word, a better, higher, and nobler life.

Conscious of the justice, wisdom, and nobility of our cause, the American Federation of Labor appeals to all men and women of labor to join with us in the great movement for its achievement.

More than two million wage-earners who have reaped the advantages of organization and federation appeal to their brothers and sisters of toil to unite with them and participate in the glorious movement with its attendant benefits.

There are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor 118 International Trade Unions with their 27,000 Local Unions; 36 State Federations; 537 City Central Bodies, and 650 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions having no Internationals.

We have nearly 1,000 volunteer and special organizers as well as the officers of the unions and of the American Federation of Labor itself always willing and anxious to aid their fellow-workmen to organize and in every other way better their conditions.

For information all are invited to write to the American Federation of Labor headquarters at Washington, D. C.

Wage-workers of America, unite!

HALL FOR RENT.

Union Hall in the Labor Temple is now vacant every Tuesday evening and on the first and third Mondays. The hall will seat about 250 people.

Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.

64 MARKET ST.

1600 FILLMORE ST.

530 HAIGHT ST.

2640 MISSION ST.

Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

**PICNIC SOUVENIRS,
Emblematic Programs,
Artistic Quarter Cards
and Advertising Novelties.
Legal Briefs and Blanks.**

**SOCIETY BADGES and LAPEL
BUTTONS—UNION MADE**

Brunt Printing Co.

Telephone Kearny 1966

391 Jessie Street

Telephone Kearny 1966

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League met at 10 Turk street on the 4th inst., and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmoe, at 8:20 p. m.

CREDENTIALS AND COMMUNICATIONS—From Bookbinders, No. 31, for Bernard Hassler. From Typographical Union, No. 21, for L. F. Compton, vice H. M. Alexander, vacated; received and referred to the League for approval. From Edgar F. Sullivan and Harold C. Caulfield of the Phil-Historic Debating Society of St. Ignatius College, acknowledging receipt of publications and information in reference to Japanese Exclusion; received, noted and filed. From H. J. Blackmore, Pueblo, Colorado, Chas. H. Malloy of the Thencanic Society, Association of State Schools, Trenton, N. J., Professor W. R. Stiles, Washington College, Centralia, Washington, and a large number of other citizens, requesting information in reference to our question; received, noted and filed. From Elmer T. Clarke, International Lyceum Association, Conway, Arkansas, requesting information in reference to the convention of 1901 relative to the restriction of Chinese immigration and the memorial sent to Congress at that time; received and referred to the Secretary. From the Rev. N. I. Bell, S. J., of St. Ignatius College, asking for literature, etc., in reference to the Japanese invasion; received and request granted. From the Argus Press Clipping Bureau, enclosing clippings bearing on the question of Asiatic immigration; received, noted and filed. From Bay and River Steamboatmen of California, relative to membership in the League; referred to the Secretary for answer. From A. S. Alexander, reporting that a large number of Asiatics had been discharged in Santa Ana and vicinity and white help hired in their place; received and referred to the Committee on Publicity and Statistics. From various educational societies throughout the country, requesting publications of the League; received and granted.

BILLS—The following bills were audited and ordered paid:

A. E. Yoell, salary	\$35.00
Jas. D. Grahame, salary	15.00
T. McCarthy, salary	15.00
Rent, ending April 30th	40.00
Postage and postals	10.00

SECRETARY'S REPORT—The secretary reported all routine work, requests for information and the sending out of the League's publications promptly attended to. The report was, on motion, received.

COMMITTEES—All standing committees reported progress. The special committee on visiting non-affiliated bodies submitted a partial report, and, on motion, it was agreed to continue the committee.

NEW BUSINESS—The Secretary reported that the resume in reference to the press notices concerning the Asiatic Exclusion League of North America and its branch leagues would be ready for presentation to the League at its general meeting.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to make arrangements for such speakers who had volunteered to address the League at its next general meeting.

On motion the Secretary was directed to notify all delegates and central bodies of the next general meeting and extend a cordial invitation to all interested friends.

Following are the contributions for the week ending April 4, 1908:

Millmen, No. 423	\$ 6.60
Typographical Union, No. 21	7.65
Hackmen, No. 224	3.00
Machine Hands, No. 715	1.20
Cal. Council, D. of L.	3.60
Holly Park Improvement Club	1.50
H. E. Winkler	2.00
T. R. Huling	1.50
S. F. Mailers' Union	69
Machinists, No. 68	10.00
Stage Employees, No. 107	75
San Francisco B. T. C.	267.50
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers	3.44

Carpenters, 422	6.75
Riggers and Stevedores	12.50

On motion the meeting adjourned. Respectfully submitted. A. E. YOELL, Secy.-Treas.

General meeting of the League Sunday, April 12th, at 2:30 p. m., Council Hall, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Meeting will be addressed by prominent speakers and delegates are earnestly requested to be present. Interested friends are cordially invited.

NOTICE—Contributions for the month of April are now due and payable at the offices of the League, No. 10 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company. Butterick patterns and publications.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

American Tobacco Company.

McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.

Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.

Guadalupe Dairy.

Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.

Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Moraghan Oyster Company.

John Mitchell, former President of the United Mine Workers of America, is one of the five Americans selected by President Roosevelt to be special guests of the big conference of State and Territory Governors to be held in Washington on May 13. The other guests are Andrew Carnegie, James J. Hill, Grover Cleveland and W. J. Bryan.

Some of the deluded immigrant girls, who are recent arrivals in New South Wales, are bitterly complaining of the untruthful statements of immigration agents in England respecting the wages paid for domestic service in Australia.

Japanese divers at Thursday Island, Australia, are on strike against a reduction of wages. They have signed an agreement amongst themselves not to work under the terms offered them under a penalty of £25, or to be boycotted.

The conciliation and arbitration board governing the Scotch iron trade has agreed on a reduction in wages of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on account of the decrease in the iron business.

The Lackawanna Steel Company put 2,000 men to work on April 6. Half of these are skilled steelmakers and the remainder laborers. The company now has a total force of 4,500 men at work.

Ask for Penn's Banker and Penn's No. 1 Chewing Union made.

Spring Styles

Before you order your Spring Suit elsewhere, call and examine our stock—get our prices—examine our made-up Suits. See our modern workshop and modern store, and note our moderate prices.



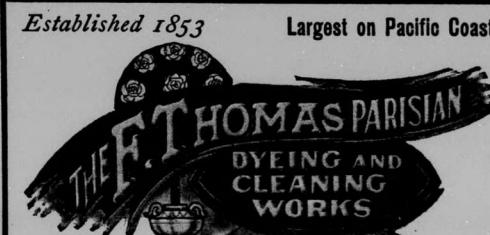
FIRST-CLASS UNION TAILORS
EMPLOYED

Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

Open
Saturday Evenings
until 10 o'clock

Seventh & Market
Tel. Market 3306



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.
Branches : 1158 McAllister Street, San Francisco
1348 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco
1164 Broadway, Oakland

Highest Class Work
Moderate Prices Quick Delivery
Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process

Men's Suits in 48 Hours
PHONE US—MARKET 1620

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital	\$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,428,855.93
Deposits December 31, 1907	36,907,687.50
Total Assets	39,529,434.87

Remittance may be made by Draft, Postoffice, or Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturday to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlant; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Müller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

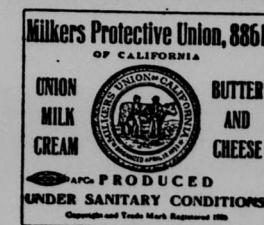
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlant, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillmann, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkers' Union. Address, 3884 Mission street.



LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple - 312-316 Fourteenth St.
Telephone, Market 2853

Single subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year

To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address must be received at publication office not later than Monday in order to be made for current week. When giving notice of such changes, state old address as well as new.

Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



LABOR'S CONFERENCE OF PROTEST.

The LABOR CLARION, in its last issue, published the full text of "Labor's Protest to Congress" and the "Address to Workers" prepared by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the representatives of 118 national and international labor organizations.

The two documents were quite lengthy, and for that reason other matters in connection with this very important conference were not given publicity. President Gompers made a strong speech at the conference, as did C. M. Bennett of the American Society of Equity (the Farmers' organization). The importance of the matters considered fully justifies the publication of these addresses. President Gompers said:

GOMPERS' SPEECH.

By authority of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor an invitation was extended, not only to the executive officers of affiliated international unions, but also to the farmers' organizations of the country, and, though informally, an invitation has also been extended to the railroad brotherhoods to attend this conference.

At the outset, let me say I feel it a pleasure and a gratification to welcome you to this conference. It indicates better than any other one thing what a feeling of unity and solidarity there is among the trade unionists, the men of labor in field, factory, farm, mill, and shop, that an invitation extended by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should be responded to so promptly and so generally. You know that the men whom labor has selected as the Executive Council of the Federation would not ask you to lay aside the ordinary affairs of your organizations and of your toil unless some circumstances of so important a character had arisen, that to fail to ask the men of labor to send their representatives to a conference would be tantamount to absolute neglect, if not downright unwillingness to perform a serious duty under a grave responsibility.

It has been our purpose at all times, if possible, to avoid any special gatherings of the representatives of labor; the ordinary meetings and conventions of our local unions, our central bodies, our State federations, our national and international unions, and of the American Federation of Labor should and did suffice, and only on one or two occasions of an extraordinary character have the men of labor been called away from their usual duties and vocations to attend a special conference such as this of to-day.

It is because a new condition has arisen, so remarkable in character, so important in its ramifications and influences, that it was essential to ask you to be at this conference. I refer to the various decisions recently rendered by the Supreme Court of

the United States and to other decisions rendered by lower federal courts, and the situation is accentuated by the fact that Congress has not given the relief needed and, it seems, to show no disposition to grant that relief.

Under the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Loewe against the Hatters, the funds provided for benevolent and protective purposes by our organizations, the small savings of our individual members of labor organizations are now prey for the unscrupulous and conscienceless employer, who may enlist the services of any attorney; the penalizing by fine and imprisonment. The loss of personal liberty of the rank and file, as well as the officers and representatives of union labor and union farmers is a serious menace. Our local unions, central bodies or national organizations are at the mercy of any member who may be bribed or browbeaten by the worst element of employers, to hale our men or organizations into the courts. The strike-breaker may be imported into any industrial community and then secure the arrest and conviction of any workman associated with his fellows for the beneficent purpose of a common protection and advancement of their natural rights. This may happen under the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

If in the business world there be either an over-production or under-consumption of material things (the product of labor), is it to be regarded as unlawful for employers to close down their factories, or is it legally obligatory upon employers to operate their plant to their full capacity? On the other hand, can it be regarded as unlawful for workmen in like circumstances to agree among themselves and with their employers to divide among the workers the work to be performed? Can it be made unlawful, or conceived to be an improper restraint of trade for workmen, desiring to maintain or improve the American standard of life, to endeavor to establish a minimum living wage, and if employers are unwilling to concede it, that workmen may withhold their labor power and withhold their productive power—that is, engage in a collective effort, and strike to secure a minimum living wage?

Employers and business men seek, through associated effort and combinations, to economize the expense of production. These associations are styled corporations, combinations, or trusts. The small business man and the unthinking man, who may not have the ample facilities to avail himself of these economical devices, like the thoughtless workman of old, undertakes to destroy the machine, not necessarily by physical attack, but by the enactment of law. In the hands of the legislative manipulator he fashions a statute that, instead of protecting the individual against an unfair corporation, it strips him of his natural defenses in times of stress or danger—that is, the right of association and cooperation to receive and give mutual aid.

It is this species of legislation, against which it has been the aim of the organized labor movement of America to warn our fellow-workers against this thoughtless clamor for laws that form the shackles for labor.

It is not necessary that I should here or now attempt to describe or more than refer to the decision of the courts, and of the highest court of our country.

It is not difficult to direct the attention of men to the evils of the specific perversion of law or the construction of law or the usurpation or invasion of the law-making power by the courts, whereby we have been innocently made the sufferers.

The cases are well known to you where the courts have without warrant of law issued injunctions in plain violation of the spirit of the law, in plain violation of the very fundamental principles of equity.

The decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the ten-hour law for the bakers of the State of New York unconstitutional is an illustration. Here was

a law intended for the safeguarding of the health and lives of not only the men who work in the bake shops, but also for the health and safety of the people of the community who are compelled to eat bread made by men who work under conditions of ten or more hours a day, yet it was declared unconstitutional.

The provision under the Erdman act, safeguarding the right of men to belong to labor organizations without incurring discharge, was declared unconstitutional. The decision by which was declared unconstitutional the very meager employers' liability law, passed by the last Congress, takes away a safeguard to which we were entitled.

Interpreting the Sherman anti-trust law, as applying to labor, the Supreme Court goes very far, for there was not a man in all the Congress of the United States—Senate or House—who, at the time the law was passed, imagined, much less believed, that it was to be made to apply to labor. There are some men in this conference today who had the experience at that time with the Senators and the members of the House of Representatives who pooh-poohed the idea that it was possible to construe an anti-trust law to apply to the organizations of labor, the men who work with their hands and who can not form a trust, because it is only when the workmen have completed their effort that it is a product.

The assurances given at that time were most direct and explicit that the Sherman anti-trust law was not intended to apply to labor and could not be construed to apply to it. However, I have, in another way, through the columns of the *American Federationist* of March, discussed the matter in full, and hence it is not necessary for me to do more than refer to the decisions which have been rendered by the courts, and which hamper us very much; nor need I now speak of the far-reaching consequences of these decisions, nor is it necessary that I should more than refer to the failure of Congress to give heed to the moderate demands which labor makes.

Where, in all the world, can you find 85,000,000 of people in one nation, and where there are so many unemployed workmen as there are in the United States today, where there is such tranquility and absolute safety and peace? It is the educational influences of the labor movement, of our labor organizations, and our farmer organizations.

It is the moral restraint, the self-restraint, and self-reliance, and the mutual dependence and interdependence of the men of labor, brought about by years of education, that has instilled these thoughts and principles of conduct in the great rank and file of the workers of our country.

We may speak of our great educational opportunities for the young—the children. Heaven knows we have nothing for which to thank the powers that were in the past, even for our educational institutions.

There is another matter which must be considered. There comes a stream of immigration to the United States that is paralleled by no other nation on earth, and to our shores come, as they have come within this past fiscal year, more than a million and a quarter of immigrants from all nations and climes, with all their imperfections upon their heads, with all their ignorance of our institutions, with all the prejudices, with all the bitterness and resentment against the tyranny exercised against them by the government of the countries from which they come. They speak all the languages of the nations of the earth. They are brought to our shores, many of them, through the cunning policies and devices of those who exploit the workmen of these countries, and who, if there were some opportunity to do it, would engage in slave traffic and own body and soul the men whom they would steal from their native heath. It is only because the conception of liberty, right and justice has advanced to some degree in our country, in so far as ownership of man in man is concerned, that we do not find a form of slave traffic in which the employer has the man as a chattel.

tel. In the absence of the possibility of engaging in that style of slave traffic, the idea finds expression in another form, and that is in inducing, in inviting, in corralling, in buying men and binding them under contracts, unwritten perhaps, to come here, and they are launched into our country, and into its industrial centers and farms. These men of labor coming here, as I have tried to indicate, are brought here with all their shortcomings, ignorances and prejudices. Who undertakes to educate these men—which institution on earth other than the much abused organizations of labor?

Those who are responsible for this condition of affairs or who are willing to rectify it—*now*, not some other time, now—must be held responsible by the people of our country. Labor wants peace; recognizes that peace is as essential to industrial progress as is air to lung-breathing animals.

There comes a time when the workmen, of necessity, in order to succeed and make progress, must make further demands upon modern society, to be larger sharers in the products of their labor. When that time comes, if they do not act, they rivet the shackles on themselves for many decades to come.

Under such circumstances, I believe, it is not only our right to strike, but it is our bounden duty to strike. The exercise of our normal functions as workmen is a right. The right of man to own himself is not the result of a law nor the constitution; it is a natural, human concept. Yes, the ownership of man in himself came before he had even an intelligent conception of his own rights.

The workingmen of our country have ever been loyal and patriotic; they love the institutions of our republic. Many of them have given up their lives, and others have given up their limbs and impaired their health that they might serve our country in our country's needs. The workingmen of the United States are as patriotic as any other class, and more patriotic than many. I can conceive of no people who have greater interest, as well as love, in maintaining the real conceptions of liberty and justice and right than have the workingmen. It is to their interests, as well as it is to their love, to which this question of republican institutions appeals so strongly. They are law-abiding and faithful, conservative and patriotic and constructive, as well as humane in their work. It is not wise for those who are in control of the affairs of our government to make it necessary for the workingmen and the people to use all their power, a power which they have not exercised, and I trust they never will have cause to exercise. It is my belief that we should have faith and confidence in securing the redress and relief which we know to be our right; faith and confidence in ourselves and in each other.

Let us at this conference of the representatives of the workingmen of our country declare in emphatic tones that the present condition of affairs is intolerable and must be changed. Not some other time, *now*. With the high tension of feeling among our fellow-workers throughout the country caused by the recent decision of the courts, and by the failure of Congress to relieve the situation, let us make clear our position to our fellow-workmen throughout the country and you will find a response so general that it may even surprise and surpass our most sanguine hopes and expectations.

Throughout the country this feeling of unrest, dissatisfaction and dissent is evident. It finds its expression in different ways, in different centers, and different industries, but the discontent, the demand for remedying wrong, is prevalent throughout.

Let us by our action here show that we have clearly in our minds what we ought to do and suggest to our fellow-workers and sympathizers throughout the country, so that, instead of having every center, every locality, going off in its own undirected course, diffusing and diverting effort, we shall have brought each in touch with the other so that a common policy and a common course of

action be pursued that shall make its impress upon all, not only for today but for the time to come.

BENNETT'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I feel highly honored at being invited with our secretary to take part in the deliberations of this meeting. I think that it is the first time in the history of the country that the representatives of a farmers' organization have ever been invited to sit in council with you.

There have been many efforts in the past to organize the farmers; most of them have been failures. I do not know whether or not the objects or aims of our present organization are known to you gentlemen. In the past the object of the farmers' organizations has been to pull down the price of the products of some other fellow. The present organization, known as the American Society of Equity, is not for that purpose, but aims to fix a price upon the products of its members commensurate with the labor and cost of production. This organization, with this purpose, and under principles promulgated for the first time in the history of the country, is in a position to join hands with every other union of the United States.

I desire to say and to acknowledge here that wherever we have come in contact with the various branches of the American Federation of Labor we have had a friendly hand extended and material aid given us. In Kentucky our first organization was attended by members of the miners' organization, ready and willing to help us, and when we met in State convention there were delegates from the miners ready to give us the benefit of their years of experience. I want to say that among those labor organizations there has been a disposition to buy the products of the farmers who belong to these organizations, and that is what we want. When the miners have had to go on strike, and when they have been hard pressed they have had the outstretched hand of the farmers in the effort to gain what they thought was right.

It will ever be so with this organization, because it has no principles that are not in common with you. It strives to uplift labor in the United States, all along the line. We ask for equity, fair dealing among men, and when the Supreme Court of the United States handed down the recent decisions against labor they hit us just as hard as they did you.

We are here to act with you, to do whatever is thought best to combat the universal effort to down organized labor in the United States. I believe that if something is not done now, before this Congress adjourns, you will see such an effort to break up organized labor as you have never seen before.

We are here with you to do whatever we can and make ourselves a help in whatever way we may to procure from Congress, here and now, such legislation as will give justice and amend the legislation that has been declared unconstitutional or unjustly construed by the courts.

LAUNDRY WORKERS.

The benefit ball recently given by the Laundry Workers' Union in aid of Christine Bergner, one of its members, whose lower limbs were cut off above the knees by a railroad train in Alameda County, netted \$1,424.

This union has appointed C. Linegar, D. J. Gorman and F. Graham a committee to co-operate with the Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union in the matter of ascertaining who of those who formerly patronized union laundries are now having work done by Japanese and Chinese.

President Black of the union has been granted a vacation for two weeks.

Waitresses' Union last Monday received seven petitions for membership and initiated five elected candidates. At the next meeting the members will be addressed on the subject of "Equal Pay for Equal Work."

UNION-LABELED BROOMS.

The following communication has been addressed to the affiliated Unions of the California State Federation of Labor:

To the Affiliated Unions of the California State Federation of Labor—GREETING: Pursuant to instructions of the Eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, I hereby submit the following resolution for your careful consideration and action. I hope that your organization will instruct its members to recognize the union label as provided for in the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The economic struggle in the industrial field is yearly becoming more acute and many trades cannot get strength enough to properly protect their membership from the encroachment of organized capital and cheap Chinese labor through the neglect or carelessness of a large percentage of the members of various unions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, Local No. 58, that this convention pledge its entire support to all union labels indorsed by the American Federation of Labor and we hereby urge upon every delegate present to use every honorable means at his command to further the sale of goods bearing the union label.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be printed and a copy furnished the various unions."

GEORGE A. TRACY, President.

GEORGE W. BELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYES.

At the last regular meeting of Local No. 16 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, held at their Headquarters, 68 Haight street, on Tuesday, April 8th, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing term: President, Wm. R. Whorff; Vice-President, Max Fogel; Treasurer, Howard Wallace Nowell; Financial Secretary, Geo. A. Adams; Recording Secretary, Wm. G. Rusk; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Birch. Trustees, Ike Marks, George W. Taylor, L. H. Johns, D. C. Rulfs, Dave Wilson; Examining Board, Samuel D. Simmons, F. B. Williams, John Wilson, Wm. G. Rusk, and Tony Kenna; Executive Board, James Forbes (Chairman), George Long, Thomas Smith; Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, James Blaikie, James Forbes, and Max Fogel; Delegates to the International Alliance Convention to be held at the City of Minneapolis, Minn., July, week of 13th, 1908, Wm. G. Rusk; Alternate, Tony Kenna.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 18 to San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will hold their next meeting on April 13th at the home of Mrs. L. A. Bickell, 4880 Cherry street, Oakland. All members are earnestly requested to be present as an amendment to our By-Laws is to be considered.

Mrs. F. E. WIXON, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Molders' Union at its meeting last Tuesday night voted unanimously to affiliate with the National Metal Trades Association of the American Federation of Labor. The union adopted resolutions condemning the candidacy of Harrison Gray Otis of Los Angeles for presidential elector. The picnic committee reported that it has secured a large number of prizes to be distributed at the outing June 21.

Stationary Firemen, Local No. 86, at its meeting last Tuesday night decided to have a high jinks for members in the Labor Temple next Saturday night, and appointed E. Kraut, J. H. Smith and A. Beaver a committee to secure talent. The local admitted three candidates to membership by initiation.

International Vice-President Gallagher of the Photo Engravers' Union has received a telegram from the international office to the effect that the sum of \$2,500 has been voted to assist the subordinate union in Los Angeles in its fight against non-union conditions.

LABOR CLARION.

BE UP AND DOING.

The appeal to Congress and accompanying address to labor, issued by the recent conference of national labor representatives, do full credit to the occasion, says the *Coast Seamen's Journal*. The manner no less than the matter of these documents can not but impress the reader with a sense of profound gravity. Some of the statements issued by the conference might, if issued from any other quarter, be regarded as so much rhetorical flourish, and therefore not to be taken seriously. To those familiar with the habits of thought and speech which characterize the men whose names are appended to the appeal and address, the expressions used and their intimations conveyed carry a meaning of the largest significance. However the members of Congress may regard the matter, whatever the effect upon the general membership of organized labor and the public at large, there can be no doubting the profound earnestness and deep conviction of the men who have assumed the responsibility of speaking to the one and for the other of these parties.

Public judgment upon the proposals submitted to Congress will, of course, depend upon the measure of public understanding of these proposals. In a word, it is proposed to exempt the labor and farmers' organizations from the inhibitions imposed by the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. This proposal has been denounced by certain sections of the press, and an attempt to secure for these classes immunity from the penalties of law-breaking. As one newspaper expresses it, "What the labor leaders wish is the prohibition of the use of the injunction in any labor controversy, and such an amendment of the anti-trust law as shall legalize the boycott while penalizing the black-list." This statement of the case evidences a fatal misunderstanding of the real issue. Labor itself recognizes a fundamental difference between property rights and human rights, and contends for the recognition of that difference by lawmakers, jurists and press. Unless this difference be recognized, it is useless to hope for legislation that will fit the case. To enact or enforce any law, under the assumption of "general applicability," in such a way as to confuse property rights and human rights, is simply to fly in the face of every principle of social progress, to attempt the physically impossible, or that which is possible only by destroying human liberty itself.

In discussing the proposals of labor from the standpoint of "general applicability," it should always be remembered that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act is itself special legislation, designed to meet a condition arising from the control of natural products. It is absurd to say that the terms of such a measure must be made generally applicable. Likewise it is absurd to say that labor, in seeking immunity from the terms of the anti-trust act is seeking special legislation. All that labor seeks is an amendment of that act, so as to specifically exempt from its provisions those forms of organization which are not and can not become proper objects of restraint such as may be, and doubtless is, necessary in the case of the trust. To be sure, the United States Supreme Court has declared the United Hatters a "combination in restraint of trade," and therefore a trust in the eye of the anti-trust act. But that conclusion has been reached by a process of reasoning that is far-fetched, to say the least, a process of reasoning which compelled the court to ignore certain principles which are as patent as they are elemental.

Again, it is beside the question to speak of labor's attempt to "legalize the boycott," thus intimating that the boycott is at present illegal. In this, as in other respects, the demands of labor are designed to maintain and perpetuate an institution which, after all, is but part and parcel of the charter of human liberty—specifically, the liberty of the individual or of a number of individuals to bestow or withhold patronage in any given case. The issue, then, lies between these principles, the principle of

human rights and the principle of property rights. One or the other of these principles must be awarded precedence in the affairs of legislation. Personal liberty, with all that is implied by that term, must be maintained inviolate, or it will be destroyed entirely. No person who gives proper thought to the subject but will heartily indorse the closing sentence of the "Address to Workers":

"It rests with each of us to make the most earnest, impressive and law-abiding effort that lies within our power to restore these liberties and safeguard our rights for the future, if we are to save the workers, and mayhap even the Nation itself, from threatened disaster."

THE HEPBURN BILL.

The Hepburn bill to exempt labor organizations from any of the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act should be passed. In forbidding combinations in restraint of trade there was no intention to prohibit lawful organizations of labor, or to hinder them from striking, nor, on the other hand, was the act intended to in any way limit the rights of employers. In fine, the Sherman Act was not designed to have any relation to labor whatever. But as courts have construed it otherwise, there is need of this Hepburn bill explicitly to exclude from the Sherman law all relations between employers and employed.—*Sacramento Bee*.

Whether or not the Hepburn bill will prove a remedy for the situation created by the Supreme Court decision in the Hatters' case, under which a labor organization has been declared an illegal conspiracy, remains to be seen. Probably it will prove to be merely a subterfuge, designed more for political effect than for any real relief. If the assumption of the *Bee*, i. e., that the Sherman Act was not intended to apply to labor organizations, were correct, the remedy would be comparatively easy. However, the facts show that Congress did intend, without saying so in as many words, to include the labor organizations in the inhibitions of the Sherman Act. It is therefore likely that any similarly constituted Congress, such as the present one, will hesitate before giving the relief required as a result of the passage of that measure. The chief danger of the present moment is not that Congress will refuse to legislate upon the subject, but that it will legislate in such a way as to aggravate the situation under the pretense of relieving it.—*Coast Seaman's Journal*.

John Mitchell, former President of the United Mine Workers of America, called on President Roosevelt on April 3, and on leaving the White House said that the President had offered him the position of special commissioner to study and report upon labor conditions on the Panama Canal Zone. Mitchell declined the offer on account of poor health.

In Austria, when an unemployed wage-earner cannot obtain work, he registers at a Government Labor Bureau, and he is supplied with food for himself and family by the Government until employment is found for him.

In Austria mine owners are compelled by law to provide rescue chambers underground. Each room must be large enough to contain twenty-four persons, and is provided with tinned food and first-aid appliances.

All the washeries of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company in the Wilkesbarre (Pa.) section are working overtime in order to furnish the railroads in the West with small sizes of coal in anticipation of a strike of soft coal miners.

Notices have been posted in several cotton mills at Utica, N. Y., to the effect that wages will be reduced 10 per cent, commencing Monday, April 13. The reduction will affect about 9,000 employees.

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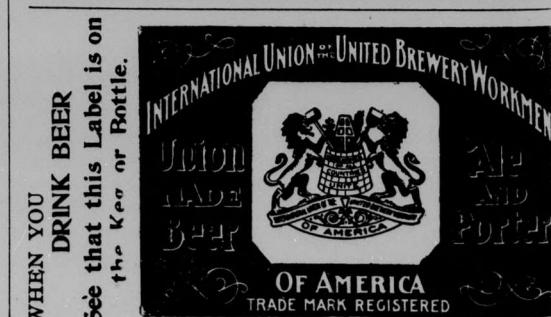
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LABOR'S GREAT CONFERENCE.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

The work of the Conference of Protest is so fully set forth in other portions of this issue of the *American Federationist* that only brief editorial reference will be made to it at this time. This conference, while called by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, yet really grew out of the spontaneous outburst of indignation and anxiety with which labor greeted the Supreme Court decision in the Hatters' case.

The attendance of the representatives of the national and international unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor with the representatives of railway brotherhoods and farmers' organizations made this one of the most important and significant labor conferences ever held.

It is not the custom of the American Federation of Labor to call special conferences, but this situation was so grave that it demanded some immediate action other than could be obtained through the ordinary channels of union meetings or annual conventions.

We regret that we have not at this time the space to give more of the addresses made to the conference by the experienced and able representatives who in their earnest and eloquent addresses voiced the feelings of thousands and hundreds of thousands of workers.

We must content our readers for the moment by the assurance that the earnestness and enthusiasm and determination shown in this conference was not limited only to the formal "Protest to Congress" or the public address issued to all the workers of the country.

These, important as they are, must be regarded only as the initial steps in inaugurating the movement of asserting and using the full power of labor, if necessary, in order to secure proper relief, recognition, and protection of its natural rights and liberties by our law-making, executive, and judicial powers.

Labor's Protest Conference already seems to arouse some apprehension among the politicians who are wont to consider the workers good material for exploitation. Although the newspapers gave Labor's Protest to Congress and Address to the Workers very fair recognition in the news columns, yet the editorial comment was by no means encouraging nor favorable. We do not mention this because we feel that press comment should either encourage or retard any work which labor thinks proper to undertake, but rather because the daily press is well known to voice the opinions of certain interests in this country hostile to labor. These indications of strong dissatisfaction on the part of those who would fain exploit labor should be hailed by us with joy, for if we pleased our natural opponents we might be sure we were doing nothing that promised much good for ourselves.

We respect the law-making powers and the judiciary of our country. We are patient even in the face of many disappointments and delays at the hands of Congress—but labor in making its solemn Protest meant by that document to intimate unmistakably that it is the judge of what is best for it in the way of labor legislation and that it expects Congress to promptly pass the just and reasonable measures necessary for the protection of the liberties of the workers and advancement of their interests. The failure to do this will be accepted by the workers as a challenge to the further exercise of their power.

This assemblage of the allied forces of the workers realized that much may lay before them in this struggle, but we were mindful of the fact that we have often been solemnly advised by those who assume to be the receptacle of all wisdom that labor should always first attempt to secure laws for its protection if it finds anything of which to complain. Very well, wiseacres, that is what we are trying to do, even in the face of persistent refusal to legislate—in the face of just laws declared unconstitutional—in the face of law (which was never

meant for that purpose) twisted to apply injuriously to labor.

It will be well for the law-makers and the law-dispensers to remember that there is a limit to the patience of the wage-worker. He has too much intelligence and too much strength to be much longer befooled by vain promises and specious casuistry.

Let no one deceive himself as to the real meaning of the recent conference of labor's forces. We commend to all a careful reading of the Protest to Congress and Address to Workers, in which the immediate plan of political and industrial effort is outlined. These documents mean far more than a surface glance might indicate. They mean the united, determined, and persistent effort of the wage-workers, not only for the forthcoming campaign, *but for all the campaigns that may be necessary until the desired object is attained.*

We are committed to no hard and fast policy. While a certain immediate line of action is indicated, labor will adopt such modifications or such new plans as circumstances and experience shall indicate as best fitted to attain its justified and ennobling purposes.

It is only too true that up to this time in our history our organizations of wage workers have not utilized their full political power, in connection with their industrial activity, but with the recent decision of the Supreme Court has come the solemn realization that labor must in future actively exert every power which it possesses if its rights, as a vital portion of our social and industrial fabric, are to be recognized and safeguarded.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court was like the letting of the genie out of the bottle in the old legend. Once released, the genie waxed and spread until it became a mighty giant, obscuring the very sky, and, mark you, the genie once loosed refused to return to the seclusion of the bottle.

The genie of labor aroused, is abroad in the land. It will not return. Its future action depends largely upon Congress.

Labor has a large measure of patience. It knows itself to be in the right, and to be right is to have all eternity and all the forces of omnipotence with you. Labor halts at this time to respectfully petition Congress for the amendment to the Sherman law which will specifically exempt labor from a law never intended to apply to it. It also asks the enactment of its injunction bill, its eight-hour law, and an employers' liability bill.

Labor proposes to carefully scan the record of every candidate who desires the vote of the workers for election to any office—and they all need such votes—and make its decision according to such record; but out of its very patience grows the power of irrevocable decision.

By the time the present Congress adjourns there will be recorded by the logic events a history which will show the attitude of each member toward the measures asked by labor. This can not and will not be ignored. The press and various politicians assumed great hilarity in discussing what labor was able to accomplish in the last Congressional election in the way of defeating its opponents and electing its friends. Such critics overlooked the obvious and admitted fact that the campaign was begun very late, perhaps too late for labor to do more than make a tentative experiment in many districts. Yet what was the actual result? In the one Congressional district upon which labor definitely turned its forces, 'tis true, one Mr. Littlefield was elected against our opposition, but by a much lower majority than formerly. Yet, mark the strange logic of events—Mr. Littlefield, though elected, has been an unhappy man ever since; his prestige in Congress noticeably dwindled, and at the time this editorial is written the daily press publishes the news of his resignation from Congress and retirement to private life. Comment is unnecessary. Labor forbears to even shout, "We did it!" Of the other members of Congress inimical to labor, their majority was so much lessened in many cases that,

as they limped into office, the phrase "lame duck contingent" was coined to describe their forlorn appearance.

The forces opposed to labor in the use of its political power would not give us any credit for what we actually accomplished in even so restricted an effort as in the last campaign, but we have interesting and important figures which we will publish shortly, showing the vote which each Congressman received in the last election and comparing it with his previous majorities—where he had been in Congress before; this tabulation of election returns will make very interesting reading. When we issue it to the voters throughout the country with the record of each member of the present Congress appended, along with a copy of the Supreme Court decision in the Hatters' case, those concerned will have enough to do to look after their fences and very little time to sneer at the political activity of labor.

It must be remembered that in the last campaign the workers had less definite issues upon which to crystallize their efforts toward effective action. They have one now in the Supreme Court decision in the Hatters' and other cases, and the weather-wise of all parties are openly discussing how this issue is to be met. With the functions and powers of the judiciary as a campaign issue we will see the workers showing what real political activity may accomplish. We know and we hope all will realize how greatly the recent action of the Supreme Court has aroused the workers. Indeed, not only the workers, but many who did not heretofore sympathize with them, for the decision applying the Sherman law to labor is equally applicable to many other innocent persons and associations, and they, too, will performe join in our campaign for the protection of the rights and liberties of all our citizens.

This Protest Conference owes its greatest importance to the fact that it was the emphatic announcement of the workers to all the people that labor is better qualified than any other force in society to define its own rights and liberties. With all due respect to our courts and Congress, we believe that the workers and their chosen representatives are—from the very fact that they are workers—the proper judges of what labor is entitled to in the way of consideration at the hands of our judicial and law-making powers.

We wish that those who sneer at the efforts of labor could understand the present intensity of feeling which animates our people throughout the country. The present pacific and respectful attitude of labor, while commendable from every point of view, should not mislead those who pretend to think that after this crushing blow by the Supreme Court the labor unions will meekly fade from view, giving up every sacred right of association, of united effort which they have heretofore nobly used for the uplift and advancement of the workers and of all the people.

Our labor unions have a record of altruistic endeavor, unhesitating self-sacrifice, noble generosity to the needy, prompt aid to the weak and defenseless, greater power and development to the workers. Let not any force in society imagine for one moment that the workers will allow their unions to be outlawed by judicial decision and deprived of the exercise of their natural, normal and beneficent activities. Indeed the struggle is now on for an increased sphere of useful action.

The anarchists and socialists of Rome, Italy, have called a general strike as a protest against the fatalities in connection with the recent disorders, when the troops fired on and killed three rioters and wounded fifteen others, four of whom were mortally wounded.

If you are in need of dental work, the BEST is what you want, and if you will pay us a visit, we will examine your mouth and tell you what we will do, and what the work will cost you. Dr. Van Vroom, Sixth and Market. Hours 9 to 8 daily. ***

THE PANIC AND WAGES.

As the depression continues we see some talk in the press about reducing wages.

The wage earner does not expect to entirely escape the consequences of an industrial depression. He is bound to suffer loss of employment, or at best to be employed on short time, and in this he shares with the employer, as for the time being both are doing business at a loss. A good example of this is quoted from a recent statement of Grand Chief Stone of the Locomotive Engineers as follows:

"The threatened reduction in the wages of the employees in train service is absolutely unjustified from any point of view. Their pay is based on mileage basis, practically piece work, and they are only paid when there are services to be performed. Wages of the employees in the train service fall parallel with the shrinkage in business, plus increased living expenses away from home."

"When their earnings are \$150 per month, their expenses of living away from home are about 15 per cent., while at the present reduced rate of \$70—which has to be met by thousands under present conditions—that expense will increase to at least 20 per cent. of earnings, because they are held away from the home terminal until there is a full tonnage train to be handled, making a total automatic reduction already in wages from 60 to 70 per cent."

While wage earners are disposed to make the best of their hard lot in dull times, they do not relish being charged with the whole bill for the panic by sweeping reductions in wages.

Especially is this course objectionable to the wage earner since he is in no way responsible for the panic, which was mostly created by the large owners of the stocks of the corporations who now propose to reduce his wages.

Wm. G. Lee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen speaking recently on this subject, said:

"The wage workers have not had a thing to do with this panic and loss of business except to suffer from the mismanagement of some employers and speculators who blundered in the game of dollars on Wall street. If he works he produces just as much per hour as he ever did; his living expenses are just as high as before."

During the recent panic the national government rushed to the relief of the gamblers of Wall street with millions of money, and now in a large sense these same gamblers are to try to maintain their dividends by reducing wages.

In some factories poor work is charged to the workmen who did it.

In the world of finance if there is any poor work it is intended to charge it to the wage earner, who did not do it.

It makes no difference whether he works short time or no time, or whether his family is clothed or housed or fed.

There has been no reduction in the price of the necessities of life. These are nearly all controlled by trusts that never lower prices—they only raise.

In recent years, through the work of the National Civic Federation, and through the advance in methods adopted by both employers and employees in treating with each other, and through the stronger condition of trades unions generally, the relations between employers and employees have been improved, and we are led to hope that progress along these lines will not be retarded now by senseless and useless reductions of wages which will surely lead to strikes now or later.

Such advance in wages as has come to labor in recent years has not compensated for the increased cost of the necessities of life, hence the unrest of labor even before the recent panic.

Reductions in wages now will fan the glow of resentment into a flame of anger which on the return of good times, will, for a year or two take the form of strikes for restoring reductions with interest added.

We pity the poor corporations but it is at least

no worse for them to do business at a loss of a dividend than it is for a wage earner to lose a meal, and purely as a matter of business they can better afford to take the loss of dividend now while business is quiet, than by outraged labor to be subjected to the loss of several dividends later when business is good.

Reductions in wages cannot stop a panic but may sometimes start one.—*Shoe Workers' Journal*.

THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN.

He may live in a tenement, but he is the backbone of this republic. He is the most highly skilled artisan in the world. It is because of this that we are the most prosperous nation on the face of the globe. America learned the lesson earlier than any other nation, that no people can advance unless they take with them the common, everyday man. Furthermore, America learned the lesson sooner than any other nation, that the prosperity of the whole people depends upon the prosperity of the workingman. He has not received all that to which he is entitled. Any man would be a fool to say that the present social system is ideal, in any land. But the labor movement is rapidly bringing in the day when the workingman shall come to his own.

The American workingman is an independent, free-acting citizen. Any man, be he labor leader or politician, who says that he carries in his vest pocket the vote of the American workingman is a liar. If he really believes it, he is a fool. When the American workingman does follow a leader, it is because that leader has made good, or because the principles which he is advocating appeal to the workingman's good sense. The American workingman claims the right to protest against any condition which he believes is against the interest of the people. He fought long for religious democracy. He fought hard for political democracy. He is going to win the fight for industrial democracy.

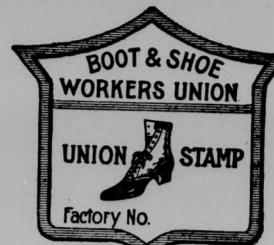
The American workingman has so long breathed the air of democracy that he hates patronage or paternalism. While he appreciates a clean shop and pure air, he despises the splutter some folks are making about social welfare work. All he asks is a square deal, then he will not need those benevolent enterprises.

The American workingman is not a lawless revolutionist. Anarchy of the bomb-throwing type does not appeal to him. He is demanding that the women folks shall receive equal pay for equal work. He is the champion of little children in his fight against child labor. The American workingman is helping to Americanize the immigrant. No other institution is doing more in this respect than American labor unions. He is breaking down antagonisms that separate men of different religious creeds. He is obliterating the color line. He is fighting for universal peace.—Rev. Charles Stelzle.

DULL TIMES IN ANACONDA.

The Labor Council has received a communication from the Central Labor Council of Anaconda, Mont., to the effect that the district is overrun with unemployed men, many of whom are entirely without funds.

Organized labor and farmers, begin at once your preparations for mass meetings Sunday or Monday, April 19 or 20.



Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

NEWSPAPER EMPLOYEES' PICNIC.

Newspaper employees in San Francisco and Oakland will be tendered a family picnic at Fairfax Park, Marin County, on Sunday May 3d, by "A. Mutt and other Mutts," as the managers put it. There will be bowling, racing and various contests for department men, as well as dancing. Valuable prizes will be offered in each event.

During the afternoon vaudeville entertainment will be a feature, and the music will be furnished by a band of fifteen pieces.

The committee in charge is made up of the following: E. Dengel, Chairman; Bert Raeder, J. P. Fitzsimmons.

BAKERS.

Bakers' Union, No. 24, at its meeting last Saturday night, appointed S. K. Leaman, P. Marble, Paul Guderley, Anton Wahl and Richard Schwartig a committee to prepare a recommendation to the international convention that is to meet the first Monday in October, to erect a home for aged and disabled members of the organization.

The union was advised that the co-operative bakery that has been erected in San Jose will be in operation in about two weeks.

Labor must and will exercise its every lawful right to protect not only its own interests and welfare, but those of every man, woman and child of our country.

D. J. Murray, Business Agent of the Butchers' Union, is again at his desk, having fully recovered from illness lasting several weeks.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I have this day sold my interests in the National Theatre and Globe Theatre, and hereby give notice that I am hereafter not responsible for any indebtedness of either Theatre. D. J. GRAUMAN.

San Francisco, April 9th, 1908.

GO WHERE THE CROWDS GO!

The Outing Event of the Season
GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION & PICNIC

tendered to

**Newspaper Employees of San Francisco
and Oakland Dailies**

to be held at

FAIRFAX PARK (Marin County) SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1908

Excellent Music, High Class Vaudeville,
Games and Dancing.

ADMISSION TO PARK 25c Children Free
Boats leave Sausalito Ferry: 9:15; 10:15-45; 11:45; 12:45; 1:45; 2:45

Orpheum

Ellis Street, near
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Absolutely Class "A" Theatre Building

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Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon, April 12th
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE ALME OF VAUDEVILLE.

EMPIRE CITY QUARTETTE; THREE LEIGHTONS; ORTH AN DFERN; JAMES F. MACDONALD; IDA O'DAY; Last Week of DUNEDIN TROUPE; PRESS ELDRIDGE. NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last week STELLA MAYHEW, assisted by Billie Taylor.

**Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays)
10, 25, 50c.**

THE APPROACHING CONTEST.

The signs of the times indicate that we are entering into a period, which is destined to become a turning point in the industrial history of our country.

The situation in some respects resembles that existing in Great Britain a century ago, when a gigantic contest was being waged between organized capital and organized labor, over the question of labor's right to organize. The workmen contended for their right to form organizations for their protection, while their opponents strove to render the existing conspiracy laws even more effective than they had been in the past. The struggle culminated in an overwhelming victory for the right of organization, and in 1824 all conspiracy laws applying to associations of workmen, organized for their industrial welfare, were expunged from the statute books.

Excepting for a few isolated cases in the earlier years of our country, the right of workmen to organize into trade unions has not been questioned, and their right to strike has been recognized by our courts and legislatures. It could not be otherwise, for to deny the workman's right to quit his employer when he chose, would be to sanction involuntary servitude. Many employers, however, used all the resources at their command to prevent any organization of their workmen, and to hamper or restrain them in the exercise of their rights when a strike had been inaugurated.

Despite all opposition the trade unions have grown in power and wisdom, and have become so prominent a factor in our industrial life that by the very strength which their organization gave them they have been able to bargain for the sale and delivery of their labor and secure conditions of employment which would have been impossible without their collective effort.

The ten-hour day, the nine-hour day, the eight-hour day were secured only after extended and severe industrial conflicts, and in the face of all the opposition the employers could muster. Advances in wages and improved working conditions have also been almost invariably secured under similar conditions, for the full measure of justice is not given to the weak in the industrial world.

The growing strength of the trade unions has given the most serious concern to those employing interests who desired to conduct their business relations with their employees upon an individual basis and free from the influences resulting from co-operative bargaining on the workman's part.

Finding that their individual efforts could not arrest the progress of the trade union movement, they, too, sought the strength to be secured through organization. A few used their associations to deal with the trade unions upon a business-like and friendly basis, which meant peaceful relations, but the majority of these organizations of employers have made open warfare, the "non-union shop," the true definition for the term "open shop," being their battle cry.

It is these militant associations that are forcing the great industrial questions to an issue. It has been through their efforts that the injunction-granting courts have so far trampled upon our rights as to draw out the rebuke recently administered to them by the President of the United States. It has been their influence which has prevented the passage of child-labor laws, sanitary laws, mining laws and all of that legislation which has for its purpose the protection of the weak and the safety of the workman's life and limb.

Through their city, State and national organizations the anti-trade-union employers having inaugurated a campaign, which, among other objects, aims to secure legislation which would make trade unions illegal associations. They have failed to destroy the unions through their direct efforts, for these strengthened rather than weakened organized labor, and realizing that discrimination, blacklists, lockouts, and the system of central employment bureaus did not break down the workman's loyalty to his trade union, or the trade unions' strength,

they have gathered their forces together and centered their influence in the legislative field.

The issue to be fought out has been shifted more and more to the law-making bodies and to the courts. In every manufacturing State bills have been introduced which, if passed, would deprive us of the benefits of organization. Not satisfied with the result of their efforts to deal with the workman as an individual, helpless and standing alone, they are now seeking legislation which would make a shop employing the workmen under an agreement with their union an evidence of criminal conspiracy.

This may seem a strong statement, one hardly borne out by facts, but what other construction is to be placed on the nineteenth section of the criminal code as revised, which has already passed its second reading in Congress? This section reads:

"If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same, or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, they shall be fined not more than \$5000 and imprisoned not more than ten years."

Should this section be finally adopted, it would place the labor movement where it was one hundred years ago, when every collective effort to secure improved conditions placed the workman under the ban of the law. This section of the criminal code would go even farther than the application of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, in making collective action, by workmen a conspiracy against trade and interstate commerce, for under its provisions many of our courts would probably hold that the very effort to organize or to maintain discipline among the membership was for the purpose of interfering or hindering the workman in the free exercise of his rights under the constitution, even that trade union rules and trade agreements with employers were, by their very nature, infringements on the right of freedom of contract.

As a preparatory step to the present campaign vast sums have been spent in flooding the country with anti-trade union literature, prepared for the purpose of prejudicing the public mind and securing the cooperation of all moneyed interests.

The trend of the past few years, as indicated by the great extension in the use of injunctions in connection with labor disputes and their continually widening scope, so that they practically deny striking workmen the right to take any action which would inconvenience the employer, the great activity of the lobbies employed by the anti-trade union associations, and the growth and avowed antagonism of several national associations of employers, all serve to indicate that a period is approaching which will bring out the greatest struggle yet witnessed over the rights of labor.—*Malden Journal*.

There should be a generous response by the labor movement to the suggestion of the recent labor conference, that meetings be held on April 19 or 20, for the purpose of protesting against the anti-labor decisions of the courts and urging remedial legislation by Congress. Congress, courts, press and public will judge the real sentiment of the working class in the present situation by the degree of interest shown at these meetings.

The Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor designated the second Sunday in May of each year as labor's memorial day. In setting apart this day labor recognizes the great services of the men and women who have gone to the "great beyond" and in their lives rendered valuable aid in the great uplifting work of the toilers, the masses of our country.

Demand union-labeled products on all occasions.

Money to Invest--Where?

Thousands are now considering the question. Unusual caution is necessary. Have you tried

Pacific States Savings and Loan Co.
569 California Street

Hundreds are investigating. We have clients all over the coast and new ones coming in daily, and we invite you to call and investigate its Installment Limited Payment Deposit Certificate. Six Dollars installment monthly payment for 120 months secures \$1000.00.

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS bearing this label are **PERFECT**. They are made by competent mechanics having served



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THEY COST NO MORE THAN OTHERS.
If you desire the best, ask for this Label.



This is the only genuine Label of the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

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62 East Fourth Street, New York City

Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels.

SATURDAY EVENING POST IS UNFAIR
DON'T BUY IT! DON'T READ IT!

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The Johnson-Locke Merc. Co., Agents
San Francisco

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BEST
BOTTLE BEER.

SOLD BY
2,000 DEALERS WHY?

LABOR CLARION.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th bet. Folsom.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headqrs, room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqr., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boilermakers' No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Mangels Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Politic Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy, 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Grocery Clerks—Meet every Thursday, 9 p. m., 1422 Steiner.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mailers—Secretary, F. Barbrick, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 516 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—Eintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

Painters No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Politic Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie St.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 186 Erie St.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Headqrs. 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesday and 2nd Sunday, 316 Fourteenth.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th. Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom streets.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover street.

John Finnegan, Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney street.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon avenue.

People's Creamery, Throld & Wing, 3776 Twenty-fourth street.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kelsen, Six Mile House.

Green Valley Dairy, John Linnehan, 703 Vienna street.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Avenue.

Mission Creamery, John Moran, 2817 Mission street.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

A fac simile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the LABOR CLARION.

OFFICES FOR UNIONS TO LET.

Three rooms, suitable for Business Agents' offices, for rent, singly or en suite; adjoining Labor Temple. Apply J. W. Bonney, Fourteenth and Mission.

In Sydney, a town of 500,000 inhabitants, one can get nothing to eat on a Sunday. Certain restaurants supply food surreptitiously, but the whole time the guests are in danger of being arrested. Once an Italian was in such a restaurant on Sunday when suddenly the police entered. The Italian was promptly pushed by the proprietor into a room where a waitress happened to be standing in negligee. Even this room the police invaded, but the waitress saved the situation by declaring that the young man was her fiance. The young man, by the way, had been married some time. He thought that he had deceived the policeman, but, as a matter of fact, he had got out of the frying-pan into the fire. One fine day the waitress called him before the courts and claimed £500 for breach of promise. The Italian had to pay. And then came the worst of all. His wife sued for a divorce, and shortly after married another man.—Ex.

Said the editor to the new reporter, "You must learn never to state a thing as a fact until it has been proved a fact. You are apt to get us into libel suits. Do not say, 'The cashier stole the funds,' say, 'The cashier who is alleged to have stolen the funds.' That's all. Oh, get something about that First Ward social tonight." And this is the report turned in by the young man who heeded the editor's warning: "It is rumored that a card party was given last evening to a number of reputed ladies of the First Ward. Mrs. Smith, gossip says, was the hostess, and the festivities are reported to have continued until 11:30 in the evening. The alleged hostess is believed to be the wife of John Smith, the so-called high priced grocer."—Argonaut.

Previously to entering the railroad yards, an able-bodied loafer picked up a small, glittering object from the sidewalk and, without examining it very closely, pinned it to his coat. Three minutes later he collided with a slowly moving freight train, was hurled against a post, and picked up insensible. The train dispatcher, notified by telephone, called up Patrick Doyle, the yardmaster's assistant, and said: "You'd better search his pockets, Doyle. Find out who he is, notify his friends, and report to me." A few moments later the report came: "There's not a line of writing on him," said Patrick, "but we've identified him by the badge on his coat. He's a Lady Maccabee."—Ex.

Many specimens of unconscious humor are received by the editors of that monumental work, the new "Imperial Gazetteer of India." A district was said to be "an extensive rolling plain, consisting of alternate ridges of bare stony hills and narrow fertile valleys." An interesting item of natural history was afforded by the remark, "the buffalo differs from the cow in giving a milk which is richer in butter fat, in voice, and in having no hump."—Ex.

The professor had been quizzing his psychology class, and was evidently somewhat disappointed with the result. "Gentlemen," said he, as the bell rang for dismissal, "it has been said that fish is good for brain food. If that statement is true, I advise some of the men in this class to try a whale."—Ex.

Madame X——wishes to secure a new butler. "You know how to serve the table and especially, can you serve well?" she asked of an applicant. "Madame may rest assured of it," he replied. "When one has been ten years a surgeon's servant in a dissecting room, one ought to understand his business."

Teacher—"Now, Tommy, can you tell me what 't-o-o' spells? Small Tommy—"Yes, ma'am, it spells 'too.' Teacher—"That's right. And what does 't-o' spell, Johnny?" Small Johnny—"I guess it spells 'one.'

A certain dramatic author was seen by a friend to have a manuscript almost falling from his pocket. "If you were not so well known you would have had your pocket picked," said the friend.—Ex.

LABOR CLARION.

15

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- *Linotype machines.
- †Monotype machines.
- ‡Simplex machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
- (52) American Printing Co., 365 McAllister.
- (164) Antique Printing Co., 55 Second.
- (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
- (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
- (172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento.
- (48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
- (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
- (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
- (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
- (73) *Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
- (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
- (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
- (89) Boehme & Mcready, 513½ Octavia.
- (99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
- (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
- (3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
- (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
- (175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
- (8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
- (10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
- (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
- (71) Canessa Printing Co., 538 Washington.
- (90) †Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
- (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
- (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
- (27) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
- (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
- (40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
- (12) *Crockier, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
- (25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
- (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
- (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
- (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
- (179) Donaldson, W., 615 Battery.
- (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
- (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
- (173) Empire Advertising Co., Bay and Taylor.
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.
- (42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
- (178) Faist, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.
- (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
- (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
- (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
- (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
- (75) Gill Co., 2257 Mission.
- (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
- (14) Goodwin & Slyter, 184-186 Erie.
- (122) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.
- (127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
- (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
- (158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
- (150) *Helvetica Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
- (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
- (182) International Press, 568 Capp.
- (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
- (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
- (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
- (176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
- (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
- (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
- (67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
- (50) Latham & Waterman, 510 Clay.
- (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
- (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (118) Levinston, L., 640 Commercial.
- (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
- (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
- (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
- (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
- (174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
- (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
- (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
- (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
- (58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
- (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
- (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
- (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
- (91) McNicol, John R., 532 Commercial.
- (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
- (115) *Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
- (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
- (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
- (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
- (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
- (70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (168) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.
- (60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
- (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
- (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
- (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
- (61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
- (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
- (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
- (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
- (145) †San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
- (84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
- (125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
- (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
- (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
- (31) Springer & Co., 1038 Market.
- (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
- (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
- (74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 227 Bush.
- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.

- (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.
- (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
- (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
- (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
- (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
- (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
- (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
- (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
- (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
- (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
- (131) Malloy, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
- (169) Mayle & Osterloh, 232 Gough.
- (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
- (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
- (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (132) Thumber & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
- (133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
- (31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
- (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
- (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
- (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
- (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
- (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
- (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
- (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPER AND STEREOTYPER.

Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

The readiness of the courts to reach out to control labor organizations in their operation, and the failure to control associations that are distinctly opposed to law, are remarkable.

We have yet to see the time when the court failed to find good reason for enforcing any rule it thought necessary against a labor organization. The associations formed for the protection of the workers stand condemned before the law for every particular of their plans of operation. If we get down under the surface of court rulings it is difficult to find a single phase of organization operation that has not been brought under the ban of the law. What is right for the individual is wrong for the association and it is remarkable that the greatest effort of the most drastic legislation has been enforced against a labor organization while great corporations remain to be brought to book.

But even that is not the question. It is bad enough and confessedly unjust, but there is another feature that now bears home with added force in the recent admissions of certain State officers that they can find no law to restrain meetings of anarchists. The right of free speech is absolute and in certain localities beyond the reach of the law as far as anarchy goes. But how fares it with labor organizations? Where do we find the authorities impotent to enforce either law or court rule against them? Where do we find meetings of labor organizations held to damn the government, the courts and the law-abiding people? If we did find them do we not know that the court could enjoin if the law could not reach? The labor organizations do not ask for the rights assumed by anarchy but would it not seem more just if the law and the courts were not so ready to reach out for the law-abiding organization and gave their attention to those associations that breed murder and immorality, that invade the home and stalk boldly into the sanctuary even taking life that is consecrated to the service of God and employed at the time in its most holy mission?

Here is the difference. Judge Dayton of West

Virginia issued an injunction restraining John Mitchell and others of the United Mine Workers of America from organizing the miners without the mine owners' consent. It reads thus: "It is therefore adjudged, ordered, and decreed by the court that said defendants, and each and every one of them, their committees, agents, servants, confederates, be restrained and strictly enjoined from interfering and from combining, conspiring, or attempting to interfere with the employes of the plaintiff for the purpose of unionizing plaintiff's mine without plaintiff's consent."

If this Miners' Union were an anarchist association, vehemently teaching its lessons of resistance to all forms of government, in certain States we must believe there would be no means to stop them. But, here is a jurist, a Federal jurist at that, who says that the men in the employ of the mine owners of West Virginia dare not organize, that is, they dare not be organized to lawfully attempt to improve their conditions of work and wages unless the employer says so.

Here is a startling contrast that is ill appearing to say the most for it. Under the confessed impotency of the States and the nation to keep out or suppress anarchy an injunction of the kind is an invitation to law-abiding citizens to openly flout the law for it appears that only the confessed oppositionists to it are immune from its operation. The law-abiding seem to have to bear the burden for the just and the unjust.

If anarchy cannot be controlled, if it cannot be excluded from the country, if its devotees cannot be restrained but can pursue their purposes until they are accomplished before the matter comes under the control of the law, then, how can the law consistently interfere with the purposes of a law-abiding organization?

The labor organization teach law observance. They have taught self-restraint and obedience to created law; they have taught their members that the day of the "strong arm" has given way to the rule of law and order, that right and not might must govern and that they have the reward of court interposition in matters that they know are theirs by right while the confessed opponents to all forms of government cannot be reached.

This is more than wrong.—*Railroad Trainman.*

UNION PATTERNS.

Owing to the fact that many patterns on the market are the product of non-union labor, the most notorious of which are the Butterick productions, the following list of patterns, all of which are the product of union labor, is published for the benefit of all women's auxiliaries and wives of union men who appreciate the importance of their position as buyers for the household, and who support the principles of unionism by the purchase of union-made goods in all lines on which the label may be obtained:

McCall's.

Economy.

Home Pattern Co.

Paris Modes.

Pictorial Review.

Independent Peerless.

Union Dime.

After an experience of over 20 years with paper patterns, we dropped those made by the pattern trust and now offer the PEERLESS PATTERNS as the newest, up-to-date and most perfect fitting. Use the Peerless once and you will always use it. J. W. Evans, agt., 1658 O'Farrell st., nr. Fillmore. **

Local 220 of the Western Federation of Miners, at Goldfield, Nev., by a vote of 90 to 25, declared off the strike on April 3 and will return to work with non-union men. The miners demand the Tonopah scale, which is 50 cents a day less than their former wages.

BOYCOTTS AND LABELS.

The recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court as affecting boycotts may force a revolution of tactics by trade unions.

Naturally the unions will, under the able leadership of President Gompers and his associates, make every effort to maintain for labor the utmost liberty of speech and action.

Even the United States Supreme Court has been known to reverse its decisions, notably in the income tax case, in which evidently some line of reasoning was at first overlooked, and it may be that on a new presentation of the case of union labor the decision may be modified or reversed.

There seems to be some inconsistency, says the *Shoe Workers Journal*, in deciding in one case that the employers have a right to maintain a black list of employees, while in another case it is held that the employes may not maintain a black list of employers.

In any event the union movement is not doomed to destruction by any judicial decision.

The future of organized labor will depend upon the units that compose it—its members will make it what they will.

Although the law may restrain us from asking dealers not to buy Jones' hats because it may be held to be a direct attack on Jones' business, we shall not be prevented from demanding hats with the union label which is our guarantee and in which demand we are tending strictly to our business.

In our own trade we started in 1895 with the union stamp and a boycott list.

For some years we tried to tell the public that shoes bearing the union stamp were union-made; that shoes without the stamp were non-union or convict made. Now this was a clear-cut issue, but we confused it with a further statement that shoes made by certain firms were unfair, meaning that they were less fair than those other shoes that did not bear the union stamp.

This mixed and confusing statement was abandoned a few years ago and we now hold that shoes are of two classes only.

Those shoes bearing the union stamp are entitled to the patronage of organized labor while those shoes that do not bear the union stamp are not entitled to such patronage. If Jones, in particular, happens to get hurt as a result of this policy, it is a mere incident of industrial or commercial life and not because of any premeditated or concerted attack on Jones.

By simplifying issues and concentrating effort in this way organized labor will add tremendously to its strength.

The power of the union label is as yet only partially developed and little realized.

If the members of unions will centralize their effort on the union label they can exercise a commanding influence among merchants, and multiply the union sentiment in the community, thus strengthening those trades to which a union label may not apply.

Some trades have labels and do not push them, or attach discriminative conditions to their use. Other trades could have a union label and don't, and in some trades the union label is not practical. These first two classes need to get busy and getting the assistance of the third class benefit all three classes, we belong to the first class. While we have done some work on behalf of the union stamp we have not done nearly what we should and could have done or what we are now going to do.

As we look back at 1895 and remember how we started with the union stamp on paper it gives us courage for the future.

We then sent out circulars asking unions to request their shoe dealers to carry shoes bearing the union stamp. In some cases a union would write us saying certain dealers were favorably disposed and ask us where union stamp shoes could be secured. To this we were forced to reply that there were none, but if they would keep on calling for them, eventually we would get them.

It took us several years to get a supply started,

but success came eventually and we grew rapidly.

All that our union is today it owes to the union stamp.

Even now we cannot supply the demand for women's shoes bearing the union stamp, but we hope to do so in the near future and we expect to have as large a percentage of women's shoes bearing the union stamp as there is now of men's.

We intend to devote ourselves and our union with renewed energy to the work of increasing the demand for all union labels, expecting thereby to increase our own union and to add strength to the labor movement in general. We are inspired with confidence born of past accomplishment.

We hope every effort will be made to obtain relief from the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court and are ready with our proportion of any necessary expense, but we believe that if these adverse decisions shall cause the union movement to turn its attention to the union label as its chief weapon the United States Supreme Court will have performed the greatest possible service for the wage earners of this country.

It should be borne in mind that there is no law, aye, not even a court decision, compelling union men or their friends of labor to buy a Buck's stove or range. No, not even to buy a Loewe hat.

Home of the Blue Serge

LET ME BE YOUR TAILOR
DRESNER 1188 McALLISTER 3 DOORS BELOW FILMORE

FROM \$25.00 UP
and The Union Label Used

Heald's Colleges

San Francisco
Oakland
Los Angeles

THE BEST BUSINESS COLLEGES ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Heald's Engineering Schools COMPLETE COURSES in Mining, Electrical, Mechanical, Civil, Steam, Gas and Automobile Engineering. Night sessions in all departments. Circulars and full particulars on request.

HEALD'S, 425 McALLISTER STREET..... SAN FRANCISCO

The Only Union Shoe Store in San Francisco

Philadelphia Shoe Co.

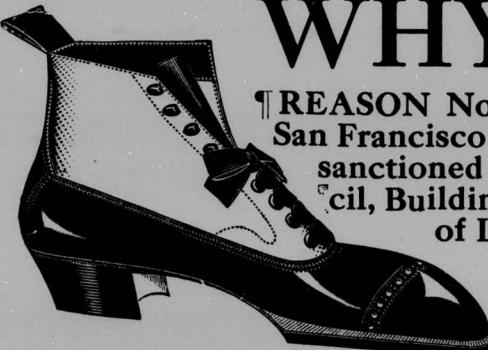
B. KATSCHINSKI

1549 Fillmore Street, Near Geary

THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE OF THE WEST

5 STRONG REASONS

WHY You Should Trade
:-: :-: With Us :-: :-:



¶REASON No. 1—We are the only shoe store in San Francisco Displaying The Union Store Card; sanctioned and approved by the Labor Council, Building Trades Council, State Federation of Labor and The Shoe Clerks' Union.

¶REASON No. 2—We were the store to first introduce UNION STAMPED SHOES in California.

¶REASON No. 3—We carry and sell more UNION STAMPED SHOES than any other store in the United States—which means that by trading with us you can get the style of shoe you want—in any leather—any weight—any pattern, and for any use—dress or work—UNION STAMPED.

¶REASON No. 4—We sell better shoes for less money than other stores our enormous business enables us to buy at a greater advantage than smaller dealers.

¶REASON No. 5—UNION MEN should help those that believe in UNIONISM—show that you do by patronizing those that believe and are willing to help you and your cause.

The Only Store Displaying the Union Card

Agents for W. L. Douglas Union Stamped Shoes